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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**World Has a Showy May Day**

**Moscow Parades Largest Army**

**Pilot and Robot Set Air Pace**

**Herr Hitler Sees Reich One**

**U. S. Sends 'Pilgrims' to Alaska**

**Mrs. Ruth Brings Up the Babe**

THE nations edge through momentous May Day. With Socialists wishing to show up world mistakes and the Reds essaying to amend things to their ways with violence, not so much occurs. Moscow parades 1,000,000 soldiers "of peace," Berlin hears Herr Hitler's defy for his united nation, Vienna gets a Government gesture of conciliation, Budapest asks co-operation, New York, Boston and other American cities have their police watch marching, voluble Communists, and London learns at the first open session of the British arms inquiry that there is a very great link between the armaments industry and the press. Lord Cecil tells of France's arms-making steel industry buying Le Temps and Journal des Debats, two of Paris' best-known papers, and of their becoming strong advocates of heavy arms. A menaced peace, military pride, politics, arms chicanery for private profit; yet that isn't the whole May Day story. May Day spells spring and upspringing—It means new birth and grander thinking to men who will let it.

¶ Moscow sees its army of 1,000,000 men pour through Red Square on May Day. From a stand on Lenin's tomb, Joseph Stalin reviews foot, horse and artillery, an amazing display of tanks, anti-aircraft guns, anti-gas brigades and battalions of nurses, moving under a canopy of 700 fighting airplanes. Moscow's most imposing demonstration is an outspoken reply to German arms expansion. "War," declares Klementy Voroshiloff, Soviet Commissar for Defense, "hangs like a heavy cloud over humanity"—The Red Army, the world's largest, is, it sighs, just a gesture of permanent peace.

¶ D. W. Tomlinson, top pilot of the T. & W. Airline, flies a Douglas transport plane from Los Angeles to New York in 11 hours, 5 minutes. This clips 29 minutes off the previous coast-to-coast and sets a new speed for big transports of 221.8 miles an hour. Tomlinson, with Peter Redpath navigating and Harold Sneath handling the radio beam, battles snow and ice on the Continental Divide, goes up 20,000 feet to escape a dust storm, detours 50 miles to avoid bad weather. He declares the Sperry gyropilot did 80 per cent of the work—Man's newest triumph over time, space and the machinery he hath made.

¶ Adolf Hitler tells a May Day throng of 1,000,000 at Tempelhof airdrome the German people is become a new nation. The great crowd listens and soaks while amplifiers lift Der Reichsführer's voice above a competing thunderstorm. "Without raw materials, without colonies, without capital, without foreign bank deposits, we know nothing but sacrifices, small wages and high taxes." Yet he sees Germany independent, triumphant through an inner transformation wrought by once-called "idealistic fanatics"—The triumph is of the "visible one people and one idea."

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice writes "Solved" against the last of the 36 clear-cut cases of kidnaping arising since the Lindbergh one. Several "public enemies" involved are still at large, but no case remains a mystery. Of the misguided perpetrators, two have fallen before guns of Government agents, two more have been murdered, three have taken their own lives, two sentenced to death, 16 to life imprisonment, 75 have been convicted. Lawyer-advised gangland is thinking hard—Only Simple Simon's gang answer the call to kidnaping nowadays.

¶ The United States ships its first Government-endowed colonists to Alaska. Sixty-seven families of 274 persons—impoverished Minnesota farmers—sail from San Francisco on the army transport St. Mihiel for fertile Matanuska Valley near Seward. On 40-acre farms, backed with $3000 30-year loans, these hardy people join 1000 other pioneers in a vast agricultural, social and spiritual experiment. The new Pilgrims have advantages over those who landed at Plymouth Rock. With them are 400 temporary workers to clear the ground. Movies, radios, and a hill billy band cheer them—Here is reasonable, expectant wilderness conquest de luxe.

¶ Mrs. Babe Ruth says she and her husband, the home run king, spend three fourths of their time on wheels. They are always hurrying somewhere to keep faith with crepitant crowds waiting to see the Babe bang the ball. What Mrs. Ruth hears is voices, millions of voices. What she dreams of is trunks, bags, bales, boxes. She shepherded 22 bits of baggage on their trip to Japan. To her husband she is dietitian, financial secretary, investment agent. Busy Mr. Ruth is faithful source of her material—He impacts the horsehide to serve her the sinews for annuities and gilt-edge bonds.

## GOP Pace Set To Criticisms Of NRA Policy

### Christianson at Boston Rally Sounds Keynote for Other Meetings

### Offers Platform Cue

Caustic criticism of the New Deal as a "grotesque economic policy" today appeared the most effective Republican weapon to be used in the 1936 battle to overthrow the Roosevelt Administration, as the New England G. O. P. stood aside to survey the results of yesterday's Republican rally, the first of a five-front attack to establish a background for the Presidential campaign.

Undoubtedly the sharp fire directed at the Roosevelt Administration by speakers at the New England rally has set the pace and the tone for the coming meetings in the Midwest. New England Republicans are certain that their fight-opening barrage has proved effective enough to be followed even on the other fronts by more liberal Republicans now preparing to carry on.

**New Deal the Target**

Only Representative Theodore Christianson, Midwestern Progressive, upon whom many Republicans depended to offer a platform upon which the East and the West can stand united, made any actual platform suggestions, and his merely would cancel many economic experiments of the New Deal.

A warning that withering criticism of the entire Democratic regime would constitute the major part of the Republican campaign was plainly discernible at every turn.

Mr. Christianson's main proposals were to "bring interest rates in line with incomes and prices" and to reduce fixed charges further by curtailing governmental expenditures; balancing the budget; liquidating the public debt and making holders of federal, state and municipal bonds share the tax burden.

**Back to State Sovereignty**

He also proposed decentralization of government, and demobilization of the vast army of bureaucrats.

Regarding reduction of various fixed charges, the Representative insisted that "such a proposal would arouse enthusiasm in the debt-ridden West, which, since the days of the Farmers' Alliance and sixteen to one, has always been willing to follow leaders who promised to lighten the burden of mortgages.

"Such a proposal should also win the support of the eastern investor, who must by now realize that the effort to collect 6 per cent interest on 3 per cent investments is abortive and is drawing the country toward an economic collapse in which principal as well as interest will be lost."

**Everything Shrank but Debts**

Leading up to the proposal, Mr. Christianson declared the main cause of the depression is a debt structure that has got out of balance with the people's ability to pay. When the crash came "prices tumbled, incomes declined, equities were wiped out. Everything shrank except the debts we had contracted, and taxes and other fixed charges. It was the inelasticity of the debt structure and the failure of fixed charges to follow prices downward that caused the depresssion," he averred.

"If fixed charges, including interest, taxes and transportation costs, could have been reduced in the proportion in which general prices and incomes had declined, a

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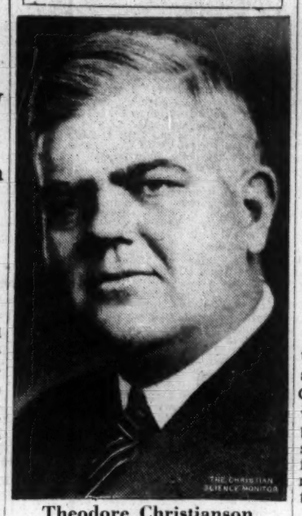
### New Deal Nemesis



**Theodore Christianson**

Representative From Minnesota Chief Speaker at New England Republican Rally

## Labor Joins Hands With Owners To Keep Mills Going

### New Bedford Branch of Textile Workers Takes Important Step

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 1—Organized cotton textile labor in New England today took the first step in a rapprochement with their employers—whom they have criticized as much as the Federal Government for the present textile dilemma—in a straightforward attempt to make the present Administration textile investigation in Washington a success.

Since the employers themselves recently issued a call through the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for co-operation and a cessation of "name calling" in order to give the investigation every opportunity to succeed, this "about-face" on the part of labor is seen as a definite sign that New England is united to get action.

**Asks for Co-operation**

To get this action labor, through William G. Batty, president of the New Bedford branch of the United Textile Workers of America, first asked that every effort be made to co-operate with the manufacturers and secondly recommended that New England labor and capital stress the "fundamental distraction in the industry today—lack of balance of production—in order to get real results."

Here the labor representative followed the recent lead of many cotton manufacturers who insist that the processing tax, the Japanese competition, the wage differential and all production costs would take care of themselves once the basic principle of "a proportionate balance of production on a national scale" was worked out.

In viewing the field for a means to get this balance of production, Mr. Batty pointed to the present "buyers' market," which, he asserted, enabled dictation to the mill owner, and therefore to the employee, by the market. He held that the stimulation of prices by the Government tended to complicate rather than assist in relieving the situation and recommended that the laws of sup-

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## Oil Interests Debate Move In Manchoukuo

### Practical Reasons Likely to Keep Foreign Operators There

### Britain Sends Note

The British have protested against the Manchoukuan oil monopoly in a strong note directed to the Japanese Government. While no special action was threatened in that note, it is brought out both from the official sources at Washington and from oil interests at New York that penalties might be inflicted on Manchoukuo if the monopoly persists.

There are practical reasons that would seem operating to keep British, American and Dutch oil interests in Manchoukuo. One of these seems to be the fear that Soviet oil companies would be only too glad to pick up their trade, if they should leave there as a reprisal.

It is also brought out at New York that Japan has been buying heavily of crude oil recently—doubtless in an effort to meet an emergency should it arise.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 1—Practical reasons are likely to keep American, British, and Dutch oil companies doing business with the Manchoukuo oil monopoly, it is believed in well-informed circles here.

As from April 10, the companies have been debarred from conducting retail business in the area, so their organizations are certain to be cut down stringently. But it is still possible to sell petroleum to the monopoly itself, and if the companies do not do so, they can probably bring about a serious oil shortage in Manchoukuo. However, there would still be left Soviet wholesale companies in the area, and in the light of the recent Soviet-Japanese rapprochement, it is felt that they might simply supersede the American, British and Dutch companies.

**Altruism or Salvage**

These groups, led by the Standard Oil Company, are thus offered the alternative of a high, altruistic stand which at the same time might inflict penalties on Manchoukuo, or of salvaging what little profits may remain by doing business with the monopoly.

Reports from Mukden that the companies intend to quit Manchuria and not sell to the monopoly go unconfirmed here. Authorities are not prepared to deny that such a course may be followed, but they rather expect the companies to make the best of a bad business and pick up the remnants of their once-flourishing business in Manchuria. Sentimentally, no doubt, the companies would prefer to take the altruistic—and possibly, reprisal—line of action. But they are not in business for fun, and hesitate to throw overboard to their rivals a trade of some potential value. Moreover, the threat of Soviet competition is most effective in persuading the companies to continue selling to the monopoly.

**Collectibility?**

The threat, contained in both the British and American notes to Tokyo, declaring Japan must be responsible for any financial losses incurred through the establishment of the oil monopoly, is evidently with regard to damages regarded as collectible by the oil companies. It is to them a practical business proposition, rather than a matter of diplomatic correctitude.

Should the companies take the other line, and decide to leave Manchoukuo, the temporary effects on the state might be serious. Local sources are not capable of serving at the most more than 80 per cent of requirements, and shortages

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### Slips Mandate

By a Staff Artist

**Kionga in East Africa**

Former German Colony

## German Colony Found Outside Mandate Scheme

### Direct Grant of Kionga to Portugal Unique in Postwar Diplomacy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Believe it or not, there is, in spite of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations Covenant, a piece of a former German colony in Africa which is not administered under mandate.

The area in question is called Kionga. It is a three-cornered fragment of tropical land, some 400 square miles in extent, lying just south of the River Rovuma on the east coast of Africa.

Originally it belonged to Portugal and was included in the colony of Portuguese East Africa. In 1886, this fact was recognized in a German-Portuguese treaty dealing with colonial questions. In 1896, however, by an exchange of notes, Portugal agreed that Kionga should be regarded as part of the German colony of Tanganyika.

This state of affairs lasted till the World War. Great Britain then fought a campaign against Germany in Tanganyika and won. At the same time the Portuguese recaptured Kionga. Today Tanganyika is held by Great Britain under a mandate. But Kionga has been given to Portugal in absolute sovereignty.

**Portugal's Case**

During the peace negotiations, Portugal represented that Kionga had been illegally taken by Germany against Portugal's will and that it is geographically part of Portuguese East Africa, since it lies south of the Rovuma River, whereas Tanganyika proper lies to the north. The Peace Conference in 1919 accepted this argument.

It took the line that Kionga had never legally been under German sovereignty, and handed the area over to Portugal without placing it under the supervision of the Mandates Commission. This fact escaped notice at the time in the press of weightier matters, and has only just come to light—thanks to a chance reference in the British Colonial Office List.

There is at least an element of doubt whether it was strictly in accord with the terms of the League

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## Reich Wants Only Peace, Hitler Says

### Strength in New Unity of Purpose and Idealism, Theme on May Day

### Million Cheer Him

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, May 1—National unity's triumph over the class struggle epitomizes today's German May Day messages.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler addressed an immense throng, said to number 1,000,000, assembled at Tempelhof Air Field, while other millions heard his speech by radio. Herr Hitler proclaimed the German nation has become "a new people." He said he considered it his highest duty to make the German people happy again. He warned that there must be sacrifices by all the people.

Herr Hitler and other speakers all stressed past accomplishments in behalf of German Nationalism, the need for stronger unity and for obedience to the supreme claims of the state. References to social conditions were few. Proclamation by Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front which replaced the former trade unions, but includes employers as well as employees, declared that 1935 will see the end of worklessness for those willing to work. Dr. Ley promises that by May 1, 1936, a new and better system of determining just wages and methods of work will be organized. Wages today stand slightly lower than at the end of 1932, when the National Socialist régime began.

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BERLIN, May 1 — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's May Day speech was in part as follows:

"We are a people without raw materials, without colonies, without capital, without foreign bank deposits," he said. "We know nothing but sacrifices, small wages and high taxes, but we do have one thing, namely, our German people.

**Nothing to Fear**

"We, therefore, tell other countries: 'Don't fear we want anything from you. We are proud enough to say that the highest thing we have is something you could not give us if you would, namely, our people.'

"As leader of this people, I know of no more precious task than to make Germany happy again. Even though you foreign nations may offer me whole continents, I would rather be the poorest citizen here.

"With this people we will be able to fulfill the great task ahead.

"You may wonder why on a day like this in such bad weather you are, nevertheless, called together. The purpose is symbolically to show that we are not divided into city and country, into workers, farmers and tradesmen, artisans and students, but that we are members of one people united in the common duty to fulfill our task in the world with such strength and talent as Almighty God gave us.

**A United People**

"We were a people that was impotent because we were disunited. That made us play ball with foreign nations. Small states could cast humiliation upon us and deprive our citizens of their rights. Our economic life was ruined. All that once had seemed good had become bad.

"But now we have become a new people. Great ages always result from strong leadership, but the best of leadership must fail if there is not behind a united, strong people. Our strength lies not in tanks, cannon

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### Business Watchdog

© Harris & Ewing

**Harper Sibley**

New Head of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

## Business Heads Flare Into Open NRA Rebellion

### U. S. Commerce Chamber Speakers See Ruin in New Deal

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 1—A smouldering rebellion of national business leaders against the regulatory action and "interference" of the Roosevelt New Deal was the predominant note at half a dozen round tables and luncheon groups at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce today, and at some of the conferences the sparks broke into open flame.

Again and again the same pattern was outlined in major speeches to be taken up subsequently in informal discussions, that America now hovers on the verge of solid recovery but that progress is impeded or blocked by "reform" legislation of the Administration.

**Fears Utilities Ruin**

Most emphatic and explicit of the declarations today was that of Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, and leader in the fight against the Wheeler-Rayburn public utility control bill, who forecast ruin for the industry and liquidation of its assets if the Roosevelt-backed measure passes.

But Mr. Willkie was only one of a number of speakers who took their cue from the caustic comments of Silas Strawn yesterday, and who eagerly attacked the New Deal on various phases of its far-flung program. There seemed to be few defenders of the Administration, and the importance of position given to the critics, the subsequent comment of the members, and the later widespread demand for the mimeographed copies of the addresses most hostile to the New Deal indicated a widespread and growing determination to throw off Administration shackles.

**Criticism Piles Up**

William B. Bell, president of the American Cynamid Company and head of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States, made a blanket demand for an end to all "so-called national economic planning." Frederic S. Snyder of Boston, erstwhile head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and former president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, denounced "political dictation" of the Administration's pending banking bill. Joseph W. Evans of Evans & Co., Houston, Texas, found little good in the processing taxes, or the AAA program.

Col. Charles Burton Robbins, manager and general counsel of the American Life Convention, forecast

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## Boston Common Presents Vivid May Day Scene

### Patriotism and Radicalism in Sharp Contrast on Historic Ground

### Police Stand Guard

### Observance of Tercentenary Is Tied In With Display of Government Support

Historic Boston Common, around which have occurred 300 years of stirring events leading to the enthronement of democratic government in America, today became the scene of sharp contrasts between patriotism and radicalism in most of its existing forms.

Communists, Fascists and anti-war advocates, parading from the North End, arrived at the Common about noon today for their anuual May Day demonstrations. A stroke of strategy found Veterans of Foreign Wars already assembled at the Parkman Bandstand calling attention to the ideals of democracy emanating from the famous green upon which the people were gathered.

**Good Order Prevailed**

Reasonable order was maintained on the Common itself by an impressive display of brass buttons, 100 special police being on duty in addition to a regular detail numbering 300 more. A few arrests were made for peddling Communistic pamphlets without license.

Along the route of the parade from the North End, several demonstrations of violence took place. Italian sympathizers of Mussolini halted the parade in several places with flurries of overripe tomatoes hurled into the ranks of marchers.

These displays ended in fisticuffs, following which the police made a few arrests and the parade continued.

**Placards of Milder Type**

Generally speaking, however, there was no such evidence of violence as that which accompanied the May Day demonstrations of several years ago. Placards were mild in language, adhering strictly to the police ruling against a too radical display of sentiment.

The patriotic gathering was sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as a preliminary to a full afternoon of anniversary celebrations planned by the Boston Common Tercentenary Observance Committee headed by E. B. Mero, director.

Boston had been forewarned of the communistic gathering yesterday when a flag declaring against war and Fascism was hoisted surreptitiously on the Common flagpole. This evidence of law violation caused the police force for today's celebrations to be augmented.

Col. Joseph H. Hanken, national vice-commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, presided at the bandstand ceremonies. The chief address was given by Gov. James M. Curley. A pledge to the flag was conducted by Harry O. Holmes. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield spoke briefly of the "holy ground" upon which the ceremonies were being conducted, ground, he said, that was hallowed by all the lovers of liberty.

Both the patriotic and communistic ceremonies were conducted without interruption and were over by 2 o'clock.

**Anniversary Program**

But even as these subsided, the way was prepared to swing into line the main six-months' Common anniversary observances. These celebrations began at 4:30 p. m. with the start of a procession of people dressed in the costumes of those days when Boston Common was nothing more than a grazing ground for cattle.

Proceeding around the Common, the procession halted on the Beacon Street side of the grounds long enough to unveil a tablet in commemoration of the famous "Great Elm" that occupies a prominent place in Boston history. Arthur D. Hill spoke on the "Significance of the Tercentenary."

Concluding exercises at the Tercentenary headquarters on Park Street included orchestrations and chorus singing of patriotic songs.

## Quiet Marks May Day Over Most of World; Moscow Celebrates

May Day came around quietly again today. In the United States, as in recent years, extreme Socialist and Communist groups paraded but demonstrations, except in isolated instances, proved orderly.

New York's Union Square, for years the May Day spot, was crossed by 40,000 to 60,000 marchers carrying traditional May Day slogans ranging from "Fight Fascism" to "End Imperialist War."

A glance at Europe shows remarkably significant alterations in the way this traditional Labor-Socialist holiday is celebrated.

Germany, where the political party which used to make the most of May Day is banned, staged its greatest May Day demonstration in history. Reichsführer Adolf Hitler utilized the occasion to make a passionate declaration of Germany's desire for peace. He said to the rest of the world, "You needn't be afraid. We want nothing from you. We know our greatest tasks can only be accomplished if peace is maintained."

Meanwhile over Moscow nearly 700 military airplanes droned above 40,000 well-drilled troops marching through Red Square. The reason for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Roosevelt Gives 'Go' Signal To Vast Resettlement Plan; Rural 'Slum' Clearing Starts

### Agriculture Official in Chicago Tells of Plans for Worn-Out Land

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, May —Elimination of "rural slums" to get farmers and stranded laborers away from hopelessly poor areas that are perpetually ruining them and their families, will be aided by a portion of the expenditures from the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund.

Succor for these derelicts, unable to do anything significant for themselves, has already been offered by the Government. Entirely apart from the great work relief appropriation, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson, was able to say here:

"The only nation-wide planning with the conscious idea of removing land too poor to farm from cultivation is being done in the United States."

**Come of Good Stock**

The pitiful shacks, the miserable soil, the ignorance of hundreds of thousands of remote farm folks make a story unknown and almost unbelievable to the cities. For the city dweller the thought of country summons a picture of greenery and delight. The rural foundlings the Government is aiming to husband—more than a million of them by far—get plenty of the green but little delight.

Yet they come very often of good stock, and have simply been degraded into an American peasantry

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### Tugwell in Full Charge of New Administration With $10,000,000 to Spend

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 1—President Roosevelt today established a new government agency, known as the "Resettlement Administration," and put Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, in full charge of it.

In taking this step the President gave the "Go" signal to one of the most important phases of the new works relief program. Until today the only wheels that were really moving under the new plans were in the Civilian Conservation Corps, to which the President had allotted $220,000,000 for expansion of the camp facilities.

The only other allotment that had been made out of the fund, appropriated by Congress nearly a month ago, was $150,000,000 to the Emergency Relief Administration for direct relief.

**Has $10,000,000**

Giving Mr. Tugwell his official appointment as head of the Government's land program, the President set aside $10,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Resettlement Administration and announced that separate allocations will be made hereafter for each of the authorized activities of the agency.

The duties of the administration as outlined by the President will be:

(a) To administer approved projects involving resettlement of

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## PWA Loan Canceled On Louisiana Bridge

BATON ROUGE, La., May 1 (AP)—A. P. Tugwell, chairman of the Louisiana Highway Commission said yesterday that the proposed Baton Rouge Mississippi River Bridge had been abandoned after notice that a PWA loan for the structure had been canceled.

Mr. Tugwell and Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, recently were in disagreement over carrying out of construction of the proposed bridge over the Mississippi River here, a joint rail-highway span. Mr. Tugwell is a leading official in the state administration government of Senator Huey P. Long, who has been in hot dispute with Secretary Ickes over expenditures of PWA funds in Louisiana.

**Security**

**The last of 12 articles in the Monitor's "Search for Social Security" series appears tomorrow.**

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## Holding Company Bill Favored

## Boston Welfare Roll Shrinks

## Easier Tax Hearings Planned

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And Other Points in New England**

***Utilities*—Anti-Holding Legislation Is Indorsed**

President Roosevelt's drive against utility holding companies had repercussions in Boston today when the legislative power and light committee favorably reported out a bill which would place such concerns under regulation of the State Public Utilities Department.

It was considered a major victory for public utility reform groups. It was the first time that a legislative committee has taken favorable stand on such measures.

The bill still faces action in the House and Senate. The latter is considered especially menacing because the Senate rarely approves utility control moves.

Objectives of so-called radical utility reformers are total abolition of holding companies and freedom for cities to set up municipally owned light plants in competition with private firms. Rate reductions and increased control measures are considered as workable appeasements to the public sentiment aroused by the President and others.

It is expected that the light and power committee of the House will recommend removal of some of the restrictions preventing municipal ownership. In addition, Governor Curley is known to be making efforts for further rate cuts.

***Improvement*—Welfare Rolls Found Shrinking**

Despite current textile troubles, Boston was seen as having definitely rounded the famous prosperity corner by at least two agencies today.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced that Boston is now supporting fewer people on its welfare rolls than at any time since Decem-

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## Hungary Warns Pact-Builders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

BUDAPEST, May 1—Hungary abhors war and intends to co-operate to the fullest extent in the preservation of European peace, the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, declared at the opening session of Hungary's new Parliament yesterday.

Hungary, he went on, is not inclined to accept any obligation not based on justice and right and Hungarians will continue, he said, to insist upon its claims. This is interpreted as meaning that at next Saturday's meeting of Hungarian, Italian, and Austrian foreign ministers at Venice, Hungary will plainly state it can enter no Danubian pact unless equality of arms rights is granted, protection of Hungarian minorities in other lands assured and right work for peaceful treaty revision allowed.

As regards home affairs, the Regent in his throne address urged better distribution of tax burdens, freer trade, redistribution of land, more expeditious legal procedure, a new press law, an improved educational system and revision of the Constitution in the direction of a secret ballot and a stronger executive.

*[On Page One of the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section today an outstanding authority discusses the future of the Balkans, which is now tied up with the fate of Austria and Hungary rather than with that of Russia and Turkey.]*

# Holding Company Bill Favored

# Boston Welfare Roll Shrinks

# Easier Tax Hearings Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, 1932. It was the most encouraging news emanating from relief headquarters in three years.

At the same time Washington ERA officials released figures indicating that nearly half the Hub's "employables" who were on relief a year ago have now found jobs. Last May there were 50,000 on ERA relief in Boston. Of these 21,000 have gone back to work.

### *Taxes*—Plan Heard To Make Appeals Easier

Many small home owners in Massachusetts believe the valuations placed on their homes by local assessors are too high and that as a result they pay too much in taxes. The present system of appeal to the State Board of Tax Appeals is so expensive, however, that rather than object, they pay their taxes without a murmur.

But under a bill considered today before the Senate ways and means committee, the present system under which the State Board of Tax Appeals sits in Boston and hears attorneys for appellants would be changed. The owners of property worth less than $20,000 would be permitted to take their cases before the board personally and for a fee of $2 present them. The board would hold hearings all over Massachusetts. Thus the expense of travel and the attorney's fees would be avoided.

John H. Mahoney, secretary of the Worcester Tax Payers Association, favored the measure which no one opposed.

### *ERA*—State Receives $6,500,000 for May

There will be no record ERA allotment for Massachusetts for the month of May—and no decrease either.

Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator, has sat with telephone in hand for the past three days awaiting a call from Harry Hopkins, Washington Relief Administrator, telling him to go ahead with a giant ERA program.

Yesterday Administrator Rotch got tired waiting. He called Mr. Hopkins who replied that the Massachusetts allotment was in the mail. Mr. Rotch heaved a sigh of relief—even administrators need relief at times—and went home believing his $7,250,000 record allotment had been "okayed."

But when he slit the long envelope on his desk this morning and pulled forth the Hopkins check it was made out for "only $6,500,000." That was the exact amount of the April allotment.

Said Administrator Rotch today, "Well, we can't lose anything by asking for more, and just as long as we don't get any less we are all right. I'll ask them for another increase next month."

### *Market*—Farmers' Plan Pleases Cambridge Council

While Mayor Mansfield and officials of Faneuil Hall Market sought today to keep some 200 farmer-merchants from leaving the historic market sector, the Cambridge City Council was so overjoyed at prospects of the farmers opening stalls on the 30 acres already purchased in West Cambridge that it is considering granting the new market company freedom from taxes until 1940.

Those organizing the new market point to present crowded conditions at the Faneuil Hall Market, which is emphasized by the fact that many housewives go shopping in automobiles now. In the present market parking facilities are very limited. On the new tract, however, customers would find plenty of parking room available. At the same time, producers would have easy access with their wares.

### *Hultman*—Some Fresh Charges Served at Hearing

After nearly a month of yawns Bostonians were treated to their first interesting disclosures in the current Eugene C. Hultman ouster proceedings today. They developed at the hearings Governor Curley and his Executive Council are conducting to consider removal of Mr. Hultman who is now chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. The proceedings are based on Mr. Hultman's alleged malfeasance in his former position as Police Commissioner.

Following earlier charges and subsequent admissions that Mr. Hultman had removed quantities of liquor from the police vaults, more serious accusations were flung at his conduct of the office yesterday. These included assertions that a politician had been allowed to persuade the police to remove an officer stationed in front of a suspected speakeasy in prohibition days, that a former patrolman had paid an attorney $300 for what he considered exertion of political influence to secure his reinstatement, that the attorney used part of the sum to entertain high officials to win their good graces for his client.

These developments could hardly be classed as sensational and some doubt existed whether they reflected directly on Mr. Hultman, because he himself first brought out that portion of the testimony which related to the officer's fruitless attempts to gain reinstatement in the department.

Most observers were inclined to view the proceedings with skepticism. Many regarded it more as political bickering between opposed forces, rather than a serious probe of official laxity. In addition, there was the aspect thrown into the picture by Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, who pointed out that there still remains $35,000,000 to be spent on the Ware-Swift River water project. This is now under Mr. Hultman's administration, and it is held that his political foes would enjoy supervising its expenditure.

### *Warwick*—Inquiries Branch Into Lindbergh Kidnaping

The Lindbergh kidnaping case investigation suddenly turned toward Providence today. While federal authorities continued their probe of a gang of alleged gunmen and mail robbers—which has so far uncovered a "crime factory" in a pretentious Warwick Neck villa, part of the $129,000 taken in a Fall River mail robbery of last January, and resulted in the arrest of a dozen men—other agencies today sought to establish whether any of the suspects had been near Hopewell on the March, 1932, night the Lindbergh baby was stolen from its bed.

Carl Rettich, reputed leader of the gang, was reported today to have a criminal record at Hoboken, N. J., not far from the kidnaping scene. Francis J. W. Ford, assistant United States District Attorney in Boston, opened the Lindbergh phase of the investigation when he learned of Rettich's Hobboken crime career.

### *Bowker*—He Replenishes His Stock of Ammunition

Another day was spent in the State Controller's office by Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline. He emerged from gazing at sheets of figures, prepared to blast some more at Governor Curley.

Among the items that particularly aroused his blasting propensities was the Parker House Bill for the four luncheons the Governor has so far tendered his some 60 "brain trusters." It totaled $926, which allows $2.50 a plate for the food plus plenty for tips, second helpings and extras. Mr. Bowker emphasized that previous chief executives had not been so lavish in their entertainment.

He also enlarged upon his objections, first voiced yesterday, concerning transfers of sums from the Governor's extraordinary $100,000 fund for replenishment of his staff's traveling expense accounts. He pointed out that these items were originally provided for in the Legislature's appropriation bill and that their replenishment could not in his opinion be legally explained.

### *Motorists*—All Cars Must Be Inspected Before May 31

Massachusetts motorists were advised to tie a string around their finger today reminding them that the semi-annual state vehicle inspection is under way. Some 900,000 operators of automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses and motorcycles must have lights, brakes, steering gears, windshield wipers, license plates and tires passed by one of the 2600 official testing stations in the State before May 31. Windshield stickers are given approved cars.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the inspection period came news of a two-day safety conference opening in Boston next Monday and Tuesday. Working under the slogan "stop accidents," some 25 organizations will co-operate in sessions at Hotel Statler. Talks by leading officials, businessmen and educators will combine with safety exhibits and demonstrations, all planned to curtail the present high rate of motor vehicle accidents. The meetings are open to the public.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1419kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Monitor Views News.. | "The Mail Bag".. | Baseball game..... | School Com. talk.... |
| 5:15 Agricultural reports.. | "Grandpa Burton" | Baseball school.... | "Og, Son of Fire".. |
| 5:30 "The Singing Lady".. | "Jack Armstrong" | "Jack Armstrong". | Local dance music |
| 5:45 Little Orphan Annie.. | "Sam and Dick".. | Yankee Singers.... | "Dick Tracy"..... |
| 6:00 Education talk..... | Evening Tattler... | News Service..... | "Buck Rogers"..... |
| 6:15 Healy Stamp Club.... | Features; news.... | Features; scores... | "Bobby Benson".. |
| 6:30 News; features..... | "Lum and Abner".. | Minute Men talk.. | Brunesco Orch..... |
| 6:45 Lowell Thomas, news. | "Little Revue".... | 'Musical Moments' | Speakers ..... |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".... | Salute program... | Just Entertainment | News Service..... |
| 7:15 'Tony and Gus"..... | "Black Chamber".. | 'Just Plain Bill".. | Fisher Orchestra.. |
| 7:30 "Red Davis" sketch.. | Popular vocal..... | Soloist; quartet... | Golf lesson..... |
| 7:45 "Paradise" sketch.... | "Easy Aces"..... | Boake Carter, news | Williams Orchestra |
| 8:00 Kemp Orchestra; co- | "One Man's Fam- | Quartet; feature.... | Recital; music..... |
| 8:15 medians; soloist..... | ily," dramatic sk. | Edwin C. Hill..... | Educational talk.. |
| 8:30 "House of Glass"; | "Pageant of Prog- | Broadway Varie- | Master of Mystery; |
| 8:45 sketch; orchestra.... | ress"; music..... | ties; soloists; or. | dramatic sketch.. |
| 9:00 "Our Home on the | Town Hall To- | "Melody Limited".. | Bennett Orchestra |
| 9:15 Range"; John Charles | night: Fred Allen; | Vocalist; orchestra | Dramatic sketch.. |
| 9:30 Thomas; orchestra.. | soloists; players | Burns and Allen, | Soloists; orchestra |
| 9:45 Evening Journal..... | and orchestra.... | comedy; orchestra | News Service..... |
| 10:00 Hollywood Gossip.... | Guy Lombardo's | Jack Pearl; solo- | Veterans talk..... |
| 10:15 Grace Hayes, songs.. | Orch.; R. Cortés, | ist; chorus; orch. | Light Orchestra... |
| 10:30 Joe Rines and his | Ray Noble and | Spotlight Revue... | Kate Smith's an- |
| 10:45 dance orchestra..... | his orchestra.... | Musical Rhymester | niversary program |
| 11:00 Reports; dance music. | Forecasts; sports.. | News Service..... | Feature; speaker... |
| 11:15 Hall's Orchestra..... | NBC vocalist..... | Le Paradis Orch.. | Hogan Orchestra.. |
| 11:30 Dramatic sketch by | Leonard Keller & | Vincent Lopez and | Perley Stevens & |
| 11:45 local studio..... | his orchestra.... | his orchestra.... | his orchestra..... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**Up to Luncheon**

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; federal housing program sketch.
11:30 WBZ, National Rivers and Harbors Congress; speakers.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

**After Luncheon**

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; agricultural round-table forum; music.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; music program.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild; Katherine Bacon, pianist; violinist; vocalist.
3:15 WAAB, "Petticoat Government" of Kansas.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Philadelphia baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk, Gov. James M. Curley.

**Dinner and After**

7:15 WBZ, "Tony and Gus," sketch with Mario Chamlee and George Frame Brown.
8:00 WBZ, "Pastorale"; Joseph Littau's concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; Aline McMahon; Pinkie Lee; Tom Howard; soloists.
8:15 WNAC, "Romance"; readings by David Ross; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Open House program; music.
8:45 WAAB, "Fine Arts and Flower Arrangement," C. Edward Newell.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Angell Mercado and his Mexican orchestra; soloists.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

**Late Evening**

10:00 WBZ, Hambourg Trio recital; Mark, pianist; Jan, violinist; Boris, cellist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
10:30 WBZ, Women's International League dinner; Mrs. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Gerard Swope and other speakers.
11:30 WBZ, "The St. Vitus Dance Government," Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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### The Mother Church Services Radiocast

BEGINNING Sunday, May 5, and for the four first Sundays of the following months, the services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on short-waves over Station WIXAL in Boston on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, or a wavelength of 25 meters, at 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time.

WIXAL recently shifted to the 25-meter wave from its 50-meter position for its summer transmission. At the same time these services will be radiocast on a regular radiocast wavelength by WNAC, Boston, on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles. During the month of August the services of The Mother Church will be radiocast on each Sunday over Station WNAC.

### *Dowd*—Named by Curley For Superior Court Bench

Gov. James M. Curley today nominated Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Boston Municipal Court to fill the Superior Court vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Patrick M. Keating.

As soon as Judge Dowd receives the confirmation of the Executive Council, the Governor will nominate Daniel J. Gillen, Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County, to succeed him on the Municipal Court bench.

Mr. Gillen was a secretary to Mr. Curley during his second term as Mayor.

### *Police*—Demand for 264 More Men Denied By Mayor

Because he believes Boston's present police force with its mechanized equipment is efficient and meets the demands placed upon it, and because the service could not be extended at this time without increasing the tax rate, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has denied Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney's request for 264 additional patrolmen, it was learned today.

But lest malefactors rejoice too much in this news the Mayor has approved the police department requisition for $5000 worth of new tear gas equipment and two new police boats will soon appear in Boston harbor. The Mayor suggested a $60,000 loan for replacing outworn boats.

"Installation of teletype, additional motor equipment, replacement of wornout cables, establishment of a modern radio system of communication and a gradual city-wide extension of the blinker system have all contributed to greatly increase the mobility of the police department," the Mayor pointed out in vetoing the department's request.

* * *

By a majority of only one vote (96 to 95) the House of Representatives yesterday defeated the proposal to allow Boston's police commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor. The official will continue to be chosen by the Governor. The measure providing for appointment of the police head by local authorities was originally sponsored by Governor Curley.

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*
All Times Daylight Saving

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and early Thursday; temperature in the middle 30's, with frost in susceptible places tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably rain at night; fresh west and northwest winds, diminishing and becoming easterly Thursday night.

**Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont:** Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature, probably heavy frost tonight; Friday rain.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut:** Fair, probably frost in interior tonight; Thursday cloudy, rain Thursday night, not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Diminishing west and northwest winds becoming easterly over the south portion Thursday; fair weather tonight, Thursday mostly overcast probably rain near sandy Hook by night.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 44 | 58 | Minneapolis | 42 | 52 |
| Bermuda | 64 | 76 | New Orleans | 72 | 78 |
| Chicago | 42 | 52 | New York | 46 | 62 |
| Denver | 44 | 68 | Norfolk, Va. | 60 | 72 |
| Helena, Mont. | 36 | 52 | Philadelphia | 48 | 64 |
| Jacksonville | 70 | 84 | St. Louis | 54 | 64 |
| Kansas City | 50 | 64 | San Francisco | 52 | 64 |
| Los Angeles | 50 | 62 | Washington | 50 | 66 |
| Miami, Fla. | 80 | 90 | | | |

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 1.
B—Maximum April 30.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 10:58 p. m.; height 11.3 feet
Thursday, 11:32 a. m.; height 10.3 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Clear; maximum temperature 74 degrees above zero; minimum 41 above.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

**Movies**

UPTOWN—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in show boat story, "Mississippi." 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. "It Happened in New York."

EXETER—Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music." 3:00, 5:05, 9. "The White Cockatoo," mystery film. Tomorrow: "Living on Velvet."

METROPOLITAN—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees in person on the stage. Screen feature: "Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra kidnaped by gangsters, at 11:23 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Tomorrow: "G Men."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Four Hours to Kill." Screen version of the play "Small Miracle." Fenway, 2:24, 5, 7:38, 10:05. Paramount, 11 a. m., 1:26, 4:15, 7, 9:47. "Mary Jane's Pa," with Guy Kibbee. Tomorrow: "Go Into Your Dance" and "A Notorious Gentleman."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," with much Schubert music played by Viennese organizations as a background. The Vienna Choir Boys in a schoolroom scene, too. 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 7:40, 9:48. New shorts for sixth week include "Plant Growth" and "Seville."

KEITH'S—"Star of Midnight," Arthur Somers Roche detective story with William Powell as a lawyer-detective and Ginger Rogers as his "right hand man." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"One New York Night," with Franchot Tone as a young westerner involved in adventures in a big hotel. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Stage: Blanche Calloway and her orchestra.

TREMONT — Will Rogers in "David Harum," and Frank Morgan in "By Your Leave." 9 a. m. to 11.

STATE—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:48, 9:50.

MODERN—"Symphony of Living," with Al Shean as a concert violinist. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:15. "George White's 1935 Scandals."

BOSTON — "Transient Lady." Southern story by Octavus Roy Cohen. 10:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:03, 5:32, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Folies Bergere" revue. Tomorrow: "The Lost City" and "The Nut Farm."

STRAND—"Grand Old Girl." 2:35, 5:29, 8:23. "The Gay Bride."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"One More Spring." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Lottery Lover."

UNIVERSITY—"Back Street." 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady for a Day."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Dance of the Hours," color travelog; Popeye cartoon; "Buried Loot"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

**Music**

RACHELLE SHUBOW—Piano recital. Two Beethoven sonatas, a Brahms group, Schumann's "Faschingaschwank," and Lopatnikoff's "Five Kontrasts." Jordan Hall, 8:30.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Bach-Handel festival concert. Symphony Hall, 8:15.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Free concert at 39 Blossom Street, West End, 8.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—With ERA Concert Orchestra, Senior High School, Everett, 8.

"RUDDIGORE" — Gilbert and Sullivan operetta presented by Boston University students, Repertory Theater, 8:15.

**Other Events**

AEROPHOTOGRAPHY LECTURE — "The Use of Aerial Photographs in Archaeology," by Capt. D. M. Reeves, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 8.

EMMETT MOORE IRISH PLAYERS—With two films as well: "For Irish Freedom," and "The Road to Ireland." Tremont Temple, 2:15 and 7 each day this week.

### Tomorrow

DR. ROLAND HALL SHARP — Final lecture in series on "The Early Christian Church." Subject: "The Church in A. D. 33 and A. D. 500." Longwood Towers, 5.

FORD HALL FORUM BANQUET—Closing this season's activities. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, and James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, guest speakers. "Who Killed Democracy?" a satire, will be presented. Ford Hall Forum Gold Medal will be awarded, 6:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyers speaks on current events, 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis; Posters, 11 a. m.

### *Signpost Distance Found Understated*

ALFRED, Maine, May 1 (AP)—For 70 years Arthur Bean doubted the veracity of a signboard which assured residents that the distance between Alfred and Alfred Gore was one mile. Mr. Bean yesterday was satisfied there was basis for his doubts.

He tied a red rag to the rim of his wheelbarrow wheel. At the guidepost Mr. Bean started to count the revolutions of the wheel by the red rag. At every one hundredth appearance of the rag he dropped a stone in the barrow. He had gathered 14 stones when he arrived at the village. He computed that 14 times 100 times the circumference of the wheel—6 feet 3 inches—plus 30 extra revolutions, gave him a total of 8930 feet, a half mile in excess of the distance the old guideboard has advertised ever since the Civil War.

### Impeachments Voted Down

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 1 (AP)—An unsuccessful attempt was made April 29 to impeach three state officials of Oklahoma. The House of Representatives overwhelmingly voted down impeachment charges against John Vaughan, superintendent of public instruction, Frank C. Carter, Secretary of State, and Charles C. Childers, State Auditor.

## Work Relief Share For New York City Set at $300,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, April 30—Anticipating that New York City's allocation from the Federal Government's $4,000,000,000 work relief will be $300,000,000, the relief co-ordinator, Oswald W. Knauth, is preparing readjustments of work and home relief policies to meet the new program.

Meanwhile he is operating under the necessity of a probable $700,000 reduction in May relief disbursements under April which, he said, will entail a temporary shifting of many of those now on work relief to home relief until the new works appropriation becomes effective in the fall.

Charges of domination of emergency relief activities by the "social welfare trust" continued to be stressed today in testimony brought before the aldermanic committee investigating the city's $224,000,000 annual relief expenditure by its counsel, Lloyd P. Stryker.

After developing through James E. Finegan, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, that the relief administration had gone out of town for administrators and investigators while 2700 qualified civil service workers, made jobless by the city's economy act, were refused relief jobs, Mr. Stryker drew from Edward Corsi, director of home relief, that a trio of professional social workers had blocked his every attempt to transfer needy unemployed from home to work relief.

### *Injunction Delays Milk Rules in Maine*

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 1 (AP)—Counsel for the Maine Milk Control Board, announced here yesterday that due to an injunction against the board secured by a Waterville dealer, enforcement of prices and regulations established for the Waterville market has been postponed indefinitely.

The new schedule, which would have raised the price of retail milk one cent a quart and increased other milk prices was to have been effective today.

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Riding Hats . . . . . 3.35
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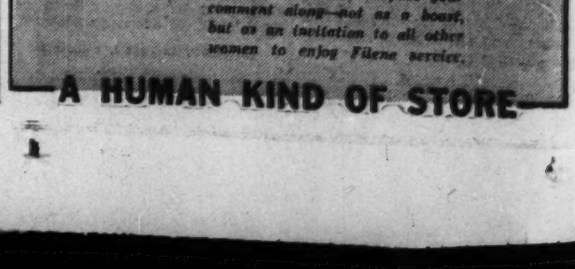

From Australia to Filene's for a corset!
All the way over on the boat Mrs. M. from Australia kept saying (so she told us yesterday) "The first place I'm going to when I arrive is Filene's corset shop—and I can't wait to get there!" Just five years ago, before leaving for Australia, Mrs. M. was outfitted in our shop and for five years she's remembered us. Mrs. M. happens to be a handsomely groomed woman who wears size 50 and thought it was so helpful that our buyer Mrs. Barry (who wears size 46 herself and understands a larger woman's problems) should give her such personal attention. "Never before or since have I seen such service or been so satisfied with a corset!"
Thanks Mrs. M., we'll pass your comment along—not as a boast, but as an invitation to all other women to enjoy Filene service.
A HUMAN KIND OF STORE

# GOP Pace Set To Criticism Of NRA Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

readjustment would have been accomplished without any prolonged distress, for people can be just as prosperous on a low as on a high price level, if the decline is uniform along the entire economic front."

The Representative pointed out that the debt charges remained the same between 1929 and 1934, approximately $10,000,000,000, while the nation's income shrunk from $85,000,000,000 to $39,000,000,000.

Mr. Christianson turned blistering criticism on President Roosevelt for trying, "in defiance of the world-wide trend, to raise domestic prices to the level which existed when the debt structure was created."

By adopting the Australian method of adjusting fixed charges with the new price level, he argued, the President might have opened the way for a rapid recovery such as Australia experienced.

**Crop Plan Bungled**

He declared that as an emergency measure the AAA experiment of curtailing production to raise prices was commendable but that administration of it was bungled. But, he added, "the voting power of millions of consumers may not for always support the policy of subsidizing scarcity."

He contended that the future of American agriculture "calls for increased, not reduced production."

"It calls," he said, "for the development of markets, rather than for restriction of output. If we would develop markets, we must, as an initial step, make the farmer secure in his home market. This, I charge, the Administration has not even tried to do. In fact, it has resisted and obstructed every effort made to protect American agriculture against the invasion of foreign products."

**Points Way Back to Soil**

He proposed that the unemployment problem would be largely solved if the agricultural market could be broadened through selective bipartite agreements, uncomplicated by "favored nation" clauses. He stated such expansion would allow several million persons to return to the soil.

Shifting his attack to the processing tax, Mr. Christianson said temporary curtailment of food production was advisable, but curtailment of cotton acreage is not justified unless a large part of the agricultural South is to be liquidated. The cotton grower, he said, depends on exports for one half of his market, and to reduce his acreage to even approach domestic requirements would bankrupt the entire South.

**Hits Wallace Inconsistency**

He also fired a blast at Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declaring it is "inconsistent to complain that New Engalnd mills are inefficient when according to the philosophy of the New Deal, unemployment is due to the use of machines that have been too efficient in displacing labor.

"If the Administration is sincere in its desire to put men back to work it surely should not insist on the installation of still more efficient machinery, which would deprive even more men of their jobs."

Mr. Christianson also hammered the NRA and the PWA.

"If the Republican Party has any responsibility more important, more urgent than any other," he said, "it is to destroy the terrible philosophy that it is desirable to create scarcity.

**No Justification**

"While there is a single mouth to be fed, a single back to be clothed, a single family to be sheltered, and a single home to be warmed, there is no justification for stopping production.

"Every one of our 10,000,000 unemployed who is able and willing to work could be given 40 hours of employment a week, if people only had the incomes with which to buy what they produced.

"And in this lies the viciousness of NRA, that, in a nation already suffering from too great a disparity between wealth and poverty, it set up codes which reduced the buying power of the people by causing prices to advance more than wages, and thereby increase the disparity."

**Admits Some Gains**

Abandonment of the antitrust law by the Administration, thereby giving free rein to monopolies, was also criticized by the Representative, who insisted they should be reinstated immediately. However, he admitted some gains were made by the NRA, such as abolition of child labor, elimination of unfair competition, higher wages and shorter hours.

Representative Christianson's address was the climax of the New England rally. But two other Republicans, Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr of New York added their indictment of the New Deal.

Mr. Martin declared there "can be no real recovery in this country until faith and confidence of the people are restored."

**Must Have Certainty**

"This confidence," he said, "cannot be obtained while the Administration changes its policies daily; while it continues to move simultaneously in two different directions; while it threatens business with governmental competition and strangulation; while it spends money recklessly and inefficiently."

Sticking close to the textile issue, Mr. Martin feared "that if the American cotton policy continues in its entirety we are headed for a cotton crash the latter part of next year which will cause consternation and disaster."

Although admitting that relief should be extended to agriculture, and that the cotton grower should receive a helping hand, Mr. Martin declared the cost should not have been saddled upon one industry, already staggering under great difficulties. He added that by helping 1,000,000 persons in this way, the Administration is jeopardizing the jobs of 5,000,000 others.

He charged that the processing tax constitutes a 50 per cent tax on textile pay rolls and that the Administration's cotton policy is smashing America's foreign market.

Mrs. Dorr declared Republican women are convinced that the $4,800,000,000 relief fund will be distributed where it will do the most good politically. She resented the policy under which America will support aliens who have been in the country 20 years without seeking citizenship "until President Roosevelt began to promise old-age pensions and unemployment insurance, to which the workers (or the shirkers) should not be called upon to contribute a single cent.

"Women resent the imposition of higher and higher taxes to support a class of people Europe was only too glad to get rid of. It follows that they resent the Roosevelt immigration policies which threaten to break down the quota laws of 1924."

## Boston Society Holds Its Back Alley Fair

By a Staff Photographer

**Scenes at the Annual Back Bay Event**

**Left—Women Attending the Rummage Sale. Right—Mrs. Richard Ely Displaying One of the Dolls Which She Is Selling**

Boston society today indulged its annual spring paradox—the Back Alley Fair. It is sponsored by the Farm and Garden Association and ran from 11 this morning until 6 this evening in the alley running from Exeter to Fairfield Street, with an entrance opposite the Exeter Street Theater.

For the day, this alley became a bit of the Old World. Four restaurants representing French, Holland, Riviera, and German influences blossomed in back yards. Wandering troubadors strummed their instruments and strolled through the section lending color to the event as well as harmony.

A fashion show featuring society women as models was a chief attraction of the fair, although it had to vie for attention against numerous handiwork exhibits.

All kinds of merchandise was sold at the rummage sale. Most of it was cast-offs from the homes of the people sponsoring the affair, and buyers were plentiful. Proceeds are given to charity.

## G. O. P. Springboard

REPRESENTATIVE Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, Midwestern liberal and keynoter at the pace-setting New England G. O. P. rally, last night, proposed as the major objectives of the 1936 Republican platform the following points:

1. Bring interest rates into line with incomes and prices by sound expedients that have been used successfully elsewhere. Pledge a further reduction of fixed charges by curtailing governmental expenditures, balancing the budget, liquidating the public debt, and making the holders of federal, state and municipal bonds share the tax burden with the owners of homes, farms, stores and factories.

2. Demobilize the huge army of tax-eating bureaucrats that has been assembled at Washington and elsewhere.

3. Insure to American agriculture and industry their home market by confining imports, as nearly as possible, to non-competitive products.

4. Decentralize government and return to the states the powers reserved to them in the Constitution.

5. Remove the Government from competition with private industry, on the grounds that government ownership and operation of some business eventually leads to government ownership and operation of all businesses.

6. Cancel such executive orders as carry the sanction of criminal penalties, and require the rest to be published before they become effective.

7. Make decent provision for relief of the unemployed, without waste or favoritism. Take relief out of politics, so that a man might vote any ticket he pleased and still continue to eat.

8. Strike from the wrists of the people the shackles of regimentation. The Republican Party must be a liberal party, liberal in the sense implied by Cavour when he declared that "a liberal is a man who loves liberty."

9. Unscramble the alphabet, dismantle the heterogeneous assortment of emergency machinery.

10. Bring the governments of the principal commercial nations together to restore to their monetary units, not their former gold values, but their former relative values.

## Ban on Discussion On Military Training Stirs Connecticut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1—Academic freedom has become an issue on the quiet campus of Connecticut State College at Storrs. Faculty members and students are in protest against the action of the college's board of trustees outlawing "formal public discussions" of compulsory military training.

Disturbed at what they consider abridgement of free speech and a threat to their tenure of office, members of the faculty have named a committee to draw up resolutions. Students, while they have debated the subject avidly, have postponed formal action until the faculty leads the way.

The difficulty goes back to a General Assembly hearing on a bill introduced by college alumni adding the adjutant general of the State to the college board. The alumni said his presence was needed to curb anti-militarism and pacifism. One of them, Edward L. Newmaker of Rockville, former state president of the American Legion, charged that some of the trustees were "rubber stamps."

The bill that started the fuss reposes in the files of the General Assembly Education Committee. Members of the committee have indicated that it may repose there on adjournment of the Legislature.

# *Providence Plans Air Pageant As Chief Tercentenary Feature*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Preliminary arrangements for celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Providence call for a huge air pageant, a mardi-gras and a variety of unusual and spectacular exercises next year.

A special committee of the city council is drafting plans for the observance which will commemorate the tercentenary of Roger Williams' establishing the Providence colony.

Three councilmen have been named to arrange the air pageant. They will confer with army and navy officials to see if it is possible to have army and navy planes take part in the show, and they also will request the Government to send divisions of West Point and Annapolis cadets to participate in the ceremony.

Still another subcommittee will try to arrange to have a major league baseball team appear in Providence during the festivities.

Invitations to attend will be sent to President Roosevelt and other officials at Washington.

The State already has decided that automobile registration plates will carry an inscription calling attention to the State's tercentenary.

* * *

An airport development program to give Rhode Island four intermediate landing fields in addition to the large State airport at Hillsgrove has been drafted by Daniel J. Kiely, new chief of the division of airports of the Department of Public Works.

Mr. Kiely's program calls for improving existing fields at Block Island, Newport, Westerly and Woonsocket to make them commercially usable.

In addition to the field development Mr. Kiely is working on plans to stimulate new airlines in this section. One proposal calls for a seaplane service between Providence, Newport and Block Island. This would necessitate establishing a seaplane base in Providence Harbor, probably near the site of the State Pier. Two more interstate services also are being considered. One would operate on schedule between Providence, Hartford and New Haven, and the other between Providence and Nantucket.

The State has no intention of entering the commercial air line field, Mr. Kiely pointed out. His commission is simply studying the prospects and trying to stimulate private companies to enter the field with the encouragement of the State.

* * *

For the first time in its history Rhode Island's face is being reproduced on a large scale.

Students at the Rhode Island School of Design are at work on a relief map of the State which will show all the State's wrinkles, hollows and elevations. The work is being done as an FERA project.

The map is nearly nine feet long and in spots where there is considerable elevation it will be nine inches thick. (The highest spot in Rhode Island is about 900 feet above sea level.)

The finished map, and sectional casts made from the master map, are expected to be of value to all agencies studying drainage problems, military matters, highway or rail construction and other surveys in which elevation plays a part. The finished product is expected to be so true to scale that water poured over it will run off in exactly the same manner that rainfall drains from the State's natural watersheds.

## Neutrality on Crime Attacked by Oursler At Advertising Club

In the war against crime there should be no more question of the average citizen's neutrality than there was in the war of 1918, Fulton Oursler told the Advertising Club at its luncheon yesterday. Addressing its members as "the advance agents of business who prepare the way for the erection of the circus tents of prosperity" he called upon them to exert their influence to prevent the publication of crime news in a way which aids the criminals.

"I am not against the publication of crime news," said Mr. Oursler, who is editor of Liberty and other magazines, author of numerous books of fiction and of successful plays dealing with crime. "But I do decry," he continued, "news, fiction and films which picture the criminal as the buddy of the public." This sentimentalization, he said, is often brought about through the efforts of criminal lawyers. Its actual result is to place many American citizens in the category of neutrals in the war against crime, and to create a contempt for what he called "our first line of defense—the standing army of the police."

This contempt for enforcement agencies and the lack of a united front against criminals is the principal reason, according to Mr. Oursler, for the fact that in England last year there were 21 murders, of which 20 have already been solved, while in New York alone he guessed there were at least that number last week.

In the speaker's famous play "The Spider," the public in the theater were made to feel very much a part of the developments—and to be enthusiastically interested in the capture of the criminals. If this same attitude could be cultivated in real life in the United States, he said, the problem would be well on the way to solution.

Among reasons for criminal activity in the United States Mr. Oursler listed "the universal fear of reprisals among juries and witnesses—in a race that was never afraid of Indians or other enemies," the activities of criminal lawyers and the alliance of politicians with them.


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# Reds Plot Sedition Inside Other Armies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—Instructions to Communists in all countries to redouble their efforts to encourage disloyalty among soldiers and sailors in all "bourgeois" armies and navies are contained in the current number of Communist International, organ of the presidium of the Communist International, of which Joseph Stalin is a member.

Many shrewd observers have suggested recently that Russia's present rulers have abandoned their interest in "world revolution," but, if that is true, they show curious tactlessness in permitting publication of such inflammatory statements in a magazine published in Moscow on government-owned printing presses. It is impossible to print anything in Russia without the approval of the highest government officials.

An anonymous writer in Communist International declares that the Russian Red Army is intended to protect workers not only in Russia but in all countries. Foreign Communists must therefore endeavor to convince soldiers and sailors in all "bourgeois" armies—which means all armies except those of Russia—that in case of war between Russia and their own country they must desert their own armed forces and support the Red Army.

As immediate practical action, the writer suggests that foreign Communists organize soldiers' demonstrations against any military maneuvers, persuade soldiers and sailors to reveal military secrets in which "ruling classes envelop their military preparations," and urge soldiers to revolt in case their country engages in any war.

While foreign Communists are thus weakening the morale of armed forces elsewhere, this writer declares that Russia already has doubled the Red Army and will continue to increase it, at the same time teaching its members that they are the sole defenders not only of the "Socialist Fatherland" but of the "World Revolution."

The writer instructs foreign Communists promptly to strengthen their illegal apparatus in armies and navies, and thus to build a nucleus first to destroy the military apparatus of the "bourgeois" state, and then to create a Red Army in each country for support of a proletarian dictatorship.

Workers in all countries, says the writer, begin to realize that they must arm themselves for violent struggle with present ruling classes. Foreign Communists must take advantage of this growing feeling to agitate ceaselessly among soldiers and sailors to "win them for world revolution" and to create "general sympathy and love for Russia's Red Army, the true defender not only of the Soviet Union but of the workers of all countries." This, says the writer, is at present the "fighting task of Communists in all countries."

## Austrian Régime Tries To Transform May Day Into Social Unity Fête

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

VIENNA, May 1—The Austrian Government is endeavoring today to transform the traditional May Day celebrations from a working class holiday reminiscent of class warfare into a day of social unity and conciliation.

This appeal of the dictatorial régime, however, meets with an unfavorable response. As the national flag flies from every house in Vienna and soldiers parade through the streets, Communists, Socialists and National Socialists are redoubling their antirégime activities.

The Government announced last night an amnesty to 135 workers condemned for alleged connection with the February fighting last year. Fifty-two persons are being freed from concentration camps, leaving only 1445 still confined in the whole of Austria.

Movie theaters were free today for the poor, and large quantities of free soup was distributed. The propaganda department also laid special stress on the new Fascist labor movement which the Government is trying to launch.

The Corporative Constitution, which was to establish unity here was presented to Austria a year ago today, but discord is still prevalent.


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## German Colony Found Outside Mandate Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

Covenant to hand Kionga over to Portugal in this manner. Article 22 of the Covenant, which is also Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles, says that the well-being and development of the colonies and territories which "as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them" form "a sacred trust of civilization."

**Kionga Left Out**

There is no doubt whatever that Germany lost Kionga "as a consequence of the late war."

Article 22 goes on to declare that "the best method of giving practical effect to this principle" is to place the areas in question under a mandatory who would exercise tutelage on behalf of the League.

Kionga has not been dealt with in this manner.

In the case of the central African colonies, it was laid down that the mandatory must establish conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of the territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

**Conditions Criticized**

It does not appear that these conditions were secured for Kionga when it was handed over to Portugal.

The fact that Kionga is not very big and is geographically a part of Portuguese East Africa does not constitute an insuperable difficulty to the existence of a mandate for the region. The total land area of the Caroline Islands under Japanese mandate is less than that of Kionga. The same applies to the Marshall Islands.

Again, Great Britain holds part of Togoland in West Africa under a mandate while administering the teritory as an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony. British Cameroons is held under mandate and administered as an integral part of the colony of Nigeria. The mandated areas of Ruanda and Urundi are administered as integral parts of the Belgian Congo.

Kionga, it is felt, should have been dealt with in the same way, particularly as many complaints have been heard in the past about the condition of the native population in the Portuguese African colonies.

## French Arms Program Held Best Answer To Reich's Rearmament

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—The intention of France to go ahead with its own armaments program as the best answer to Germany's rearmament was indicated by Finance Minister Louis Germain-Martin's announcement of a new "budget relief policy."

The Finance Minister indicated that economy slashes in nonmilitary items had been contemplated since Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin was determined to keep the franc safe from devaluation.

The Finance Minister indicated that the Government is worried over the lean treasury, burdened with heavy arms expenditures, and intends to slice economies in other directions.

The budget difficulties "could be more easily solved if the atmosphere of distrust which block any recovery of economic activities was dispelled by stabilization of foreign monies," Germain Martin told the senate finance committee.

"In any case," he said, "the Government remains more than ever faithful to the policy of the franc's stability."

Faced with the army, navy and Air Ministers' request for 3,000,000,000 francs in emergency appropriations for arms, the Finance Minister declared "the budget situation, despite the improvement of the last year, still causes anxiety."


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## Firemen's Uniforms Not Vacant Long

**varsity men with degrees, sol-**
**Blackpool, Eng.**

**MOST everybody, it seemed, wanted to be a fireman when Blackpool Fire Brigade announced 13 vacancies. Nearly 800 applications were received from all over the country—from 'varsity men with degrees, soldiers, sailors, window cleaners, professional footballers—from people in various walks of life. One application came from Canada and another from an officer on an ocean-going liner.**

## Boston Common Gives May Day Contrast

(Continued from Page 1)

this display, according to War Commissar Clemence Voroshiloff, is that threats have compelled the Soviets to prepare for war "with all our strength." He named no names but everyons knew he referred largely to Germany.

In Austria the former working class holiday was transformed into an occasion for propagating the national ideal. Counter-demonstrations by the Government's opponents, particularly the National Socialists, marred the success of the proceedings.

Meanwhile in Britain, London saw the usual peaceful—if vocal—gathering in Hyde Park. There were processions and speeches—then the crowds melted away to look at preparations for the Silver Jubilee of King George.

## Moscow's Air Parade Shows Military Power; People Happy in Fêtes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW, May 1—International Labor Day, the only spring holiday in Russia, finds the workers in a happier mood than the other two annual holidays which come in winter. Mass demonstrations were carried out in meetings on collective farms.

International Labor Day, the only spring holiday in Russia, finds the workers in a happier mood than the other two annual holidays which come in winter. Mass demonstrations were carried out in all cities and villages, with feasts and meetings on collective farms.

The people generally are more cheerful this year than at any time since the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, because the supply of food and clothing has noticeably increased in quantity and quality during the past year. Ambitious and skillful workers can buy more for their money than at any time since the end of NEP in 1927.

It is a debatable question whether the unskilled are as well off as they were a year ago, but at any rate they have enough black bread and plain clothing. The thousands who have been "liquidated" during the year by mass arrests and exiles have no part in these celebrations.

For weeks the cities have been preparing for this holiday, making banners and paintings to decorate all public buildings and to carry in the monster parades. Factories and offices have designed caricatures of foreign statesmen in countries believed particularly hostile to the Soviet Union and of "counter-revolutionaries" inside and outside Russia. But they have been instructed this year to emphasize Soviet achievements rather than inimical movements.

**Terrorism in Madrid**

MADRID, May 1 (AP)—Serious acts of terrorism ushered in May Day as extremists opened a determined campaign to paralyze public utilities despite a Government warning that such attempts would bring severe punishment.

Trucks loaded with shock police, armed with rifles and some machine guns, patrolled the thoroughfares in view of terrorist threats to burn trams and taxicabs operating after midnight, but were unable to prevent bombings during the day's opening hours.

Reports from Barcelona said a huge bomb exploded in an electric transformer, paralyzing street car service on the main streets.

## *But 24 Audubon Folios Bought in 42 Years*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 1—Only 24 copies of the elephant folio edition of "Birds of America," master work of John James Audubon, naturalist whose 150th anniversary is celebrated this year, have been sold since 1892, according to data supplied to the National Association of Audubon Societies by the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, which handled several of the sets.

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## Berlin Notified London April 26 Of U-Boat Plans

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that Germany's first submarine since the World War will be ready for action within six months.

Replying to a series of questions in which the legislators sought further enlightenment as to Germany's submarine program, Sir Bolton said:

"The British naval attaché in Berlin was informed April 26 by the German authorities that an order to manufacture machinery, armaments, etc., for 12 250-ton submarines was given at Christmas and an order to construct hulls and assemble the component parts was given about the middle of April.

"He also was informed that, as a result of extensive preparations which had been made, the first submarine would probably be completed within six months."

In answer to a question from a Labor Party member, Sir Bolton said he could not confirm reports that Germany was building U-boats, some of more than 1000 tons, more than a year ago.

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he had no information that the German submarine school at Kiel had reopened.

The questions posed in the House concerning submarines and Germany's air force reflected a growing concern by the members of Parliament over Germany's rearmament.

Mr. David Kirkwood, Labor Party member from Glasgow, suggested that "if the British Government is in earnest," German submarine construction could be balked, because Great Britain controls 90 per cent of the world nickel supply and Germany has neither copper nor tin. Sir Bolton did not reply to this suggestion.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, was pressed for further information as to Germany's military-aviation strength, but he begged off, promising the matter "might be referred to in tomorrow's debate."

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, May 1—It is now admitted that orders for 12 submarines have already been placed in Hamburg, Kiel and other dockyards.

This further violation of Article 191 of the Versailles Treaty is interpreted in official circles here as the logical outcome of Germany's determination to achieve full quantitative and qualitative equality of armaments as soon as possible. Already prepared for air and land equality, the average German then logically asks why not also take the necessary steps for the navy.

(Article 191 of the Versailles Treaty reads as follows:

"The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.")

**Britain Concerned**

This is the first time that Great Britain's primary interest, namely the sea, has been touched by Germany's treaty violation. But as at the introduction of conscription here so now the question is asked—What can happen?

It is believed that if Germany leaves the Rhineland demilitarized and observes territorial provisions of the Versailles Treaty in general, little can happen. Hitherto Germany has studiously abstained from raising the question of a demilitarized zone in the Rhineland. This would involve violation of territorial provisions of the Versailles Treaty and would compel Britain and Italy as signatories to the Locarno pact to render military aid to France. This it is felt would only damage German interests and ambitions at the present juncture.

**No Debt to Powers**

Germany has no reason to be particularly conciliatory toward other powers, it is held here. They have not helped Germany economically, where Germany particularly needs help—especially as regards export markets. This need Germany now hopes to remedy by its own methods. It is reported that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister for Economics, has considered a plan to help exports by establishing a new surtax of 2 per cent on the turnover tax. This would yield, it is estimated, annually 83,000,000 marks with which to establish a fund wherefrom exporters would be compensated for losses due to differences between selling prices at home and abroad.

**Business Opposed**

This practically means dumping. Many businessmen, moreover, oppose increased taxation and the scheme has not yet been finally adopted.

But Dr. Schacht has long seen that if German exports can be increased, the amount of a new tax would be saved in unemployment relief.

Dr. Schacht's energies are all directed toward increasing the number of available jobs for German workers.

## MacDonald and Simon Discuss Peace Plans With Dominion Chiefs

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon yesterday outlined to three Dominion Prime Ministers the recent peace efforts of Great Britain on the Continent and discussed the recommendations to be submitted at the Cabinet meeting today. At this meeting Britain's future moves relative to German rearmament will be discussed.

The Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and South Africa listened to Mr. MacDonald and Sir John for it was their first opportunity to receive a first-hand account of what was done at the Stresa conference and the League of Nations Council meeting, when German rearmament was condemned.

The three Dominions are vitally interested in any alterations in the British defense policy which may be made, but it was indicated that no departure was to be expected from their customary detached attitude.

## Tokyo Labor Orderly

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—With 3000 police shepherding the 6000 marchers, Tokyo Labor celebrated May Day in two uneventful processions, the Conservatives and Radicals separately.

There were similar celebrations in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities.

## *Labor's May Day Observance Began With Strike in 1886*

The first association of May Day with labor placards and police guards instead of with the lingering pagan spring festivals with their flowery maypoles, was in 1886. Up to that time, the only notable new association with the date was Robert Owen's declaration in 1833 that it would mark the commencement of the millennium.

The millennium, however, was little in evidence on May 1, 1886, when a general strike was staged by associated labor groups in order to emphasize their demand for an eight-hour day. They chose this date because most businesses were entering their annual boom season at that time. The strike reached its climax three days later when a body of police was bombed in Chicago.

**Origin of Federation**

The American Federation of Labor emerged from the groups which engineered this strike and later drew plans for a strike of all carpenters on May 1, 1890—with a similar objective. As part of the preparation for the strike the federation wrote in 1889 to the International Socialist Congress in Paris urging that body to arrange European demonstrations on the same date to show sympathy with the American workers.

The plans were carried out successfully. In Europe the demonstrations won universal attention, and in America the carpenters won the eight-hour day for their 50,000 craftsmen in 137 cities and towns.

From this beginning grew Europe's annual celebration of "labor day" on May 1. Its object became to use direct action to enforce a holiday on the day, no matter on what day of the week it fell. More or less sanguinary encounters with police have often resulted.

Labor Day was not celebrated in England until 1892. There it resolved itself into a mass meeting in Hyde Park, traditional home of stump orators and free speech, which is held on the first Sunday after May Day itself.

In America it had been intended to organize different labor groups for eight-hour day strikes each year until all had won their objective. The coal miners were chosen for 1891—but the plans fell through.

In the meantime a movement had been started for a legal holiday dedicated to labor as a whole to be celebrated on the first Monday in September. By 1887 four states had provided for the new "Labor Day" and 28 more followed in short order. In 1894 Congress definitely appointed this September date as the American Labor Day. Since then it has been universally observed throughout the United States and Canada.

The American Federation of Labor was glad to support the new date in order to sever all apparent connection with the radical groups who still paraded in May, in association with allied European groups,

## Government Acts To Avert General Automobile Tieup

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, "trouble shooter" for the Administration in labor disputes, worked quietly today to restore peace between the American Federation of Labor and General Motors Corporation.

With 13,000 workers affected by scattered strikes and shutdowns in General Motors subsidiaries, Mr. McGrady planned to "bring the two sides together after talking to them individually to learn what each wants." The former head of the A. F. of L. lobby in Washington said he was here as the personal representative of Secretary of Labor Perkins.

"I do not want to issue any statements regarding the issues involved now, because there is a lot of soreheads on both sides and I don't want to make matters worse," he said.

The mediator said he planned to confer with Francis J. Dillon, organizer for the A. F. of L. in the automobile industry. Mr. Dillon was reported to be returning by airplane from Washington tonight. Asked if he planned to meet with the President's Automobile Labor Board to discuss the strike situation, Mr. McGrady said he had nothing to do with that agency.

## Coolidge Used Epithet 'Demagogue,' Hoover Says

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Herbert Hoover recalls in a current magazine article that his predecessor in the White House, Calvin Coolidge, applied the epithet "demagogue" to public men who "promised things they knew no man could bring about."

"He was a man kindly and deep in his attachments," Mr. Hoover writes," "but he classed a quality in public men who engaged in backslapping and who at once addressed new acquaintances by their first names as a species of 'infantile demagoguery.'"

Mr. Hoover is one of the contributors to Mrs. Grace Coolidge's series of articles on her late husband in Good Housekeeping.

"Mr. Coolidge," he writes, "was a man of complete intellectual honesty; and to him the worst epithet he could use about public men who privately professed one thing and who publicly advocated another, and who promised things they knew no man could bring about, was simply 'demagogue.' And he could amplify his diagnosis of such individuals with effectiveness."

Mr. Coolidge had no patience with corruption in public life, his successor recalls.

## Reich Wants Peace, Der Führer Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

and marching battalions, but in the unity of our people and its idealistic faith.

"In 1919 we started as a small group decried as idealistic fanatics. Our critics are proven to have been wrong. Historically, visible success always proves the correctness of theories.

"No one can deny that there are visible one people and one idea. All we see today would be impossible if Germany had not experienced an inner transformation. That we could unify our people is the greatest accomplishment of this century as far as Germany is concerned and will outlast everything else.

**Working for All Germans**

"We shall not rest until we give to the last German his daily bread. Remember, May 1 is a day of decision against the difficulties which still are to be overcome. What we want is not war, not unrest. Just as we restored peace within Germany, we want peace abroad, because only then can our domestic works be a success. May other nations understand that the Germany of today is not the Germany of yesterday.

"Therefore, fellow citizens, I ask you to bind faster the band of the community. Do not forget that your members are one people as ordained by God. Demonstrate to the world your faith in your people and state.

"My will must be your confession. I serve my people with my life."


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# Clearance of 'Slums' in Rural Areas Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

by an impossible battle for livelihood.

Influential friends, however, have been given them at last. The first to appeal for them in this period was Dr. Wilson. A very kindly man, he stood where he had power to help.

He has also had his eye on the submerged factory worker, to see if his history could be brightened.

Out of farm and factory, Assistant Secretary Wilson has designed what he terms a "new pattern of life." Its purpose is to enable workers to win more happiness out of their toil. He feels it would safeguard democracy.

While Dr. Wilson's views are already more or less familiar, he elaborated them here in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, and they seem particularly timely just now, when the Government is preparing an added push to work he gave a brilliant initiation.

**Sub-marginal Land**

"Half a million farm families cannot produce anything to be exchanged," he said. "They live on the poorest grade of sub-marginal land. Many of their homes average three persons to a room.

"The land must be shifted to better uses. It has been tradition in this country to get land into private ownership. But the land on which 454,000 families are failing because of its poorness is partly cut-over timber land, areas in the semi-arid plains, land whose surface soil has been washed away by erosion, etc. It is largely land which is not adapted to private ownership. It is breaking its private owners. The thing to do is to bring it back into the hands of the Government.

"The solution is the gradual transfer of the people on it to what we have been calling rural-industrial communities.

"About 60 per cent of the people on land which ought to be retired have plans. They usually possess a little money and know what they would like to do. Forty per cent will have to be assisted in resettling.

**Moved to Better Land**

"Some families will be moved to beter land. A richer farm may be cut up into smaller tracts. For instance, a 320 acre farm may be divided into 32 ten-acre farms. Such a move will be made only where it will not particularly increase agricultural production for sale.

"Then we'll try to get an industry located thereabouts. There is much opportunity for small industries in such situations. The people who have been relocated will find employment and earn wages. The Government will sell them land and houses. We can let them put their common labor in on the building of the houses."

There are also settlements on the outskirts of cities, a number of which are under way. Dr. Wilson did not further discuss projects already well known.

"It's a big new problem," he continued. "We want to carry it out in a democratic and educational way. Farmers have their option. They make their own decision whether to stay or go.

**Needs Working Out**

"The plan needs to be worked out with local people. We are helping communities with their problems. We are not a big hand reaching out from Washington.

"A community may say, 'Oh, but we do not want to lose our population.' If it had to pay the relief bill, that is, if relief was coupled with local responsibility, it would think differently.

"There must be a great deal of shifting of populations to maintain our democracy. Not only do we have a stranded section of agriculture, but stranded industrial areas.

"Considerable economic planning is required. This is not regimentation. It gives opportunity to people to shift their homes.

"Thousands are now living in slums and holes where degeneration develops. Some stranded mining camps have seen no work for three or four years, and in 10 years no better than two or three days' work a week. Men in that fix get into a serious state of mind. We have 200,000 coal miners who will never mine coal again.

**Tied Up with Education**

"Each project must be tied up carefully with adult education. The farmers readjusted must not become wards of the government."

Speaking his hopes for a "new pattern of life" resulting from these communities, Assistant Secretary Wilson declared they meant a new kind of integrated community, something different from what we have had.

"They will furnish a life akin to that of European villages," he observed, "where they raise their own food and work for wages — where they get into the real business of living and self-expression — where they are not chasing the Joneses.

"It is a new type of industrial setup, in which industry to quite an extent is decentralized, while the great masses live a village life and not a city life. They will have their homes on plots of land which in general are of about two acres.

"This way of living can be combined with the maximum production of science. I regard it as a great advance. Such an adjustment to science and invention may bring back those values so greatly diminished in the last 75 years.

**More Leisure Time**

"I think the economic system is going to operate toward a great deal of leisure time, either through unemployment or spreading much of the work. Some constructive use of leisure time must be devised. We must have it or degenerate.

"The best way to use leisure time, for most people, comes through living on a plot of land.

"There are spiritual and ethical and aesthetic values which come from a certain amount of contact with the soil. The association is constructive. I don't believe you can find anything to which everybody is adapted save gardening and flowers.

"Practically everybody is interested in growing things. There is a value in this process of raising a garden. You produce something used by the family. Such opportunity is now basically lacking for the masses of the people.

**All Workers Absorbed**

"If we develop in this direction, all the workers can be absorbed into industry at a five- or six-hour day.

"This is not Socialism. It goes counter to a good many elements of Socialism. Most of the working people would own their own homes and plots of land in the readjustment outlined.

"As it develops and becomes widely known, it will become very important in the program of the liberal elements of society."

Retirement of 75,000,000 acres of farm land where "nothing is in store for the inhabitants but extreme poverty and wretchedness" was recommended last winter by the National Resources Board. Of this area, about 20,000,000 acres is in crops and 35,000,000 more in pasture. Dr. Wilson had much to do with the report, serving as chairman of the land-planning committee of the board's staff. Start has been made in the purchase of the submarginal land which, the board commented, is "characterized by incredibly low standards of living."

## Alaskan Haven Awaits Minnesota Emigrants

Wide World

**A Typical Farm in the Matanuska Valley**

**In This Section, Near Anchorage, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration Has Laid Out a Complete Colonization Project**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP) — An attitude of "everything to gain and nothing to lose" was expressed here yesterday by impoverished Minand children from 67 families were nesota farm families en route to new homes in a government-sponsored Alaskan colony.

The emigrants, 274 men, women guests at various public entertainments while awaiting the sailing today of the army transport St. Mihiel, which will take them to Alaska.

The party received an elaborate welcome here.

# 'Go' Signal for Land Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such conection, of communities in rural and suburban areas.

(b) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, and flood control.

(c) To make loans as authorized under the said emergency relief appropriation act of 1935 to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers.

**Power to Acquire**

Mr. Tugwell was given power by the President to acquire in the name of the Government any real property necessary for the carrying out of his program. Personnel and funds of the office of the director of the land program of the FERA were transferred to the new agency.

The FERA has already begun land projects in more than 25 states. Under its auspices, 69 families turning their backs on their unproductive Midwest farms today set sail from San Francisco to begin life anew in a fertile Alaskan valley.

Mr. Roosevelt gave evidence today that he intends to adhere strictly to the rule that all initial allocations for works projects must be spent within one year. If a municipality wants to put in a sewer that takes three years to build, money will be given for one year but the Government will not obligate itself to advance funds for the other two years.

Morris L. Cooke, of Philadelphia, a member of the national resources board, has been instructed by the President to set up the new bureau of rural electrification.

## *Flier Quits Gliding For Persian Exploration*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)— Lewin B. Barringer will forsake his glider today, pack up his hopes of a new soaring record, and trust to an ocean liner to carry him on the first lap of an archeological jaunt to Iran.

He sails from New York on the S. S. Exochorda, but will be back in his element—the air—by the time the joint archeological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts gets down to its digging.

His favorite vehicle, the motorless sailplane, will stay at home, however, and his work will be done in the orthodox powered ship of the airplane pilot. Recently he missed a new national distance record for gliders by two miles.

Mr. Barringer will disembark at Alexandria, Egypt, and there, about May 25, he will meet the expedition, which left April 6 under the leadership of Dr. Erich F. Schmidt.

**Mattress Made at Home**

Agricultural extension agents are conducting schools to teach farm women in the South how to make their own mattresses—out of cotton. It's a part of the general "live-at-home" program.


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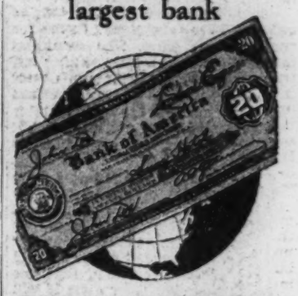

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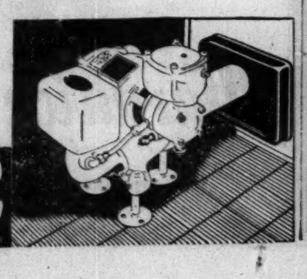

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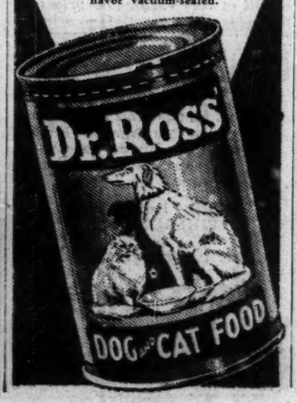


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# Tide of Undersecretaries Rises

## Townsendite Rally on July 4

## Washington and London Linked

*The Washington Day*
with
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, May 1—May Day rode into Washington with none of the disturbances traditionally associated with its abroad. House and Senate were deep in the tangles which have engrossed them for many recent days. The senatorial deadlock over the antilynching bill grew tighter, as Senators Carter Glass and William E. Borah entered the lists against the bill. Senator Borah took the stand that the bill intervened unduly with the liberties of the 48 states.

President Roosevelt reflected some of the disappointment he felt in his NRA conference with congressional leaders. At his press conference he refused comment on this and similar subjects, and seemed under a cloud as the chances increased that the NRA forthcoming after June 16 will be a severely restricted organization.

But he was not deterred from adding new combinations to the new-deal alphabet, with the promotion of Rexford G. Tugwell to head the RA—the Resettlements Administration

The State Department, busy in studying the aftermath of the disturbance over the undefended Canadian frontier, was also starting negotiations to salvage scraps from the American-German trade treaty which is soon to expire, and kept a weather eye on the Manchoukuo oil situation, where American companies are puzzling over the choice of withdrawal at a pecuniary loss but sentimental satisfaction, or continuance of business with the official monopoly and retention of some fragmentary profits.

* * *

**Keeping Up With the Joneses:** Ever since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt the Departments of Agriculture and Interior have been confirmed rivals. What one gets the other must have in the way of distinctions, jobs and honors. Hence when the junior of the two, the Department of Agriculture, got for itself an "undersecretary," the Interior Department decided it must have one too. It finally succeeded yesterday when the House voted to concur in a Senate amendment to the department's annual appropriation bill providing $10,000 a year for an undersecretary.

Just why having an "undersecretary" in a department is considered so desirable now is not altogether apparent. Both State and Treasury Departments have had them for years without arousing any particular jealousy on the part of other departments. But there is a new drive on for more "undersecretaries." Mr. Wallace managed to get such a title for Rexford G. Tugwell last year. Now Mr. Ickes, who presides over the Interior Department as well as public works and oil, is to have one for his favorite assistant.

The idea comes from England, where the head of a department is a political selection while the under secretary is the civil service official at the head of the permanent establishment. But in the American Government the under secretaries are as unstable as the secretaries, going in and out with their chiefs. Hence they amount merely to glorified assistants or vice-presidents. The excuse for having them is that they take some of the burden off the shoulders of the cabinet officers. Mr. Ickes's under secretary, for example, will be able to run the Interior Department while Mr. Ickes devotes most of his time to the new works-relief program.

How far the under ssecretary tide will go is a matter of amused speculation. The War and Navy Departments probably won't need them, each having an officer entitled "the assistant secretary," which amounts to the same thing, while professional officers head the various divisions. But it is quite reasonable to suppose that Mr. Farley might like to have an under postmaster general instead of merely four assistants, as at present. Homer S. Cummings at the Department of Justice might use an under attorney general to manage his six assistant attorney generals, and why should Daniel C. Roper at Commerce, and Frances Perkins at Labor have only two assistant secretaries each? After all, under secretary does have an imposing sound.

* * *

**Townsendites:** The Townsendites, advocates of increasing purchasing power by giving pensions to the aged, will hold their first national convention in Kansas City on July 4, to make plans for electing to public office men and women who will do their bidding.

Unperturbed by the present Administration's rebuff of his movement, Dr. Francis E. Townsend announced here that he plans to send 50 or 100 men into the field to organize Townsend plan sympathizers for action. Each person will be asked to sign a pledge above his own name that he will vote only for those public officials who favor the plan.

The Californian, whose plan has traveled from the West Coast to the East, gathering many into its fold, has no plans for throwing his support behind any third party. "There is plenty of good material in both parties today," he said. He added a warning that "if Mr. Roosevelt doesn't take up this plan, he's not going to be the next President."

* * *

**Talkies:** Among the mediums President Roosevelt has for keeping posted on what is happening out over the country are the talking news reels, often shown in the upstairs hall of the White House when there are guests in for dinner.

Last Monday night when the motion picture machine was turned on, there flashed on the screen a view of Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia launching into a slashing attack on the New Deal, the President and official Washington in general.

The President, Senator Richard B. Russell Jr., of Georgia, and other dinner guests all burst into laughter at the unexpected entertainment.

## Queen of Apple Blossoms

Wide World

**Miss Nella Veverka**
**Daughter of Czechoslovakian Minister**

## Virginia Welcomes Queen Shenandoah Of Apple Blossoms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., May 1—With pomp and ceremony, Miss Nella Veverka, daughter of the Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, was welcomed as "Queen Shenandoah XII" of the Winchester Apple Blossom Festival, by the "Mountain King" who lives in the Endless Caverns' depth.

"On Thursday and Friday, May 2 and 3, Miss Veverka will rule as Queen at Winchester amid pink apple blossoms; on Sunday, April 28, in Endless Caverns, she will rule over 'rock gardens' which sparkle under electric lights in every color of the rainbow," said Fred A. Read Jr. of Winchester, director-general of the apple blossom festival, yesterday.

In a motor car, with American and Czechslovakian flags flying, escorted by a motorcycle squadron of Virginia State Police and accompanied by an entourage of 11 persons, "Queen Nella" came from the Czechoslovakian legation at Washington. Four automobiles carried the royal party first to Winchester and then down the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia to Endless Caverns.

Accompanying the Queen were her father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Veverka; her brother, Ferdinand Veverka Jr.; six members of the Czechoslovakian legation; Director-General Read and Thomas B. Byrd, chairman of the festival's executive committee.

## Hoover Puts 'Solved' Against Kidnapings Since Lindbergh Case

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Since the murder of the Lindbergh baby aroused the Federal Government to declare war against such crimes, kidnapers have tried 36 times to outwit the agents of Uncle Sam.

The Justice Department's record of everyone of those 36 cases today bore the terse notation: "Solved."

The official score showed as well that two kidnapers had fallen before the guns of government agents, two more had been murdered, three had taken their own lives and two had become victims of lynch mobs.

Two sentences of capital punishment and 16 of life imprisonment were counted among 75 kidnaping convictions.

The announcement by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the division of investigation, that all kidnapings had been solved did not mean that every criminal trying his hand at the game has been caught and punished. It meant that Mr. Hoover considered the abductors known, and the evidence convincing in every case tackled by his men.

Alvin Karpis, No. 1 on the Government's list of public enemies, hasn't yet been captured.

Arthur "Doc" Barker, named as Karpis' partner in the $200,000 kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul, Minn., banker, is fighting the charge in court at St. Paul.

Officers throughout the country are on the lookout for Thomas H. Robinson Jr., wanted for the $50,000 kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, young society matron of Louisville, Ky.

## Plywood Firm Cuts Pay, Increases Hours; Workers Walk Out

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 1 (AP)—Approximately 500 employees of the Atlas Plywood Company went on strike here today upon receipt of orders from the home office at Boston abandoning the NRA code, cutting wages and increasing hours.

The strike apparently came spontaneously when employees, who are understood not to be unionized, read a posted notice at opening time today announcing a cut in wages from 23 to 18 cents per hour and an increase in the weekly hours of work from 40 to 56.

Informed that Boston officials maintained any wage and hour revisions were purely local to Goldsboro and had not been ordered by the general office, E. T. Sanborn, plant manager, said only: "The new wages and hours were ordered from headquarters."

The first walkout came at the company's Empire plant, where approximately 390 persons are employed. A scattering of workers who insisted on returning to their posts in the plant was repulsed by a barrage of bricks, and hastily summoned police cordons were required to restore order.

Strikers from the main plant then went to the utility plant near by where they were joined by about half of the 150 employees there and began picketing, which was promptly broken up by police.

### Home Office Repudiates Action at Goldsboro, N. C.

Quick denial that orders from the home office of the Atlas Plywood Company in Boston had caused a walkout in their Goldsboro, N. C., plant by repudiation of the NRA, threatened wage cuts, and revision of hours of labor came from an executive of the company here today.

"We still subscribe to the NRA," the official asserted, "and are in good standing under the lumber code. Furthermore, we have not repudiated the NRA and have not been informed of the alleged orders supposedly posted on the Goldsboro bulletin board."

This official, who declared he had authority to speak for the company, said that any adjustment in the North Carolina plant was entirely local. "Any such steps might be taken to stand up against local competition," he declared, "but I reiterate that I have heard nothing about repudiation of the NRA."

## California Action Seeks Freedom For Mooney and Billings

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 — Seeking freedom for Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin Prison on charges connected with the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, two new moves are under way.

April 29 George T. Davis, one of Mooney's attorneys, filed a petition for a writ of habeus corpus in the State District Court of Appeals here. At the same time Gov. Frank F. Merriam is giving final consideration to an Assembly resolution asking commutation to time served of the life sentences imposed upon Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

This resolution was introduced on April 25 by Assemblyman James F. Brennan of San Francisco, who as District Attorney at time of the bombing, prosecuted Billings for complicity in it. The Assembly passed the resolution by a vote of 51 to 28. The Assembly yesterday by a vote of 33 to 44 refused to reconsider passage, after listening to Assemblyman Charles W. Fisher of Oakland who was injured in the bombing.

Arguments in favor of this solution of California's most famous problem of justice contend that at the present time the incarceration of Mooney and Billings has predominately practical rather than idealistic aspects. There is little hope that there will ever be agreement between those who feel that the prisoners are guilty and those who feel they were railroaded to jail.

## Labor Joins Hands With Mill Operators

(Continued from Page 1)

ply and demand be allowed to operate without "meddling."

**All Can Start at Scratch**

"Once we get any semblance of a balance of production," he said, "all competitors will begin at scratch with the same production costs. Then both the North and the South, and the employee and the employer can work out a proper basis for competition and wage scales."

He insisted, there was too much stress today laid on two points—prices and exploitation. "Service should be the slogan," he said.

Then he turned to the charges made yesterday by Governor Green of Rhode Island that the mills were obsolete and that better merchandising methods were needed. Here again he stressed the point that too much scratching around on the surface was being done.

**Favors 30-Hour Week**

"Reduce costs of production by 20-25 per cent," he declared, "by giving the 30-hour week a trial; by relieving state and local taxes; and working out by balance of production a proper North-South wage differential. Then the business will be on an even keel."

Turning back to his original proposal that labor and capital join hands in this attempt to get fruitage from the Washington investigation he made it very clear that if labor and capital gave the cabinet committee all the co-operation possible that real results could be expected.

"If nothing comes of this investigation," he stated, "I'm all for holding the Government absolutely responsible for the failure of the textile industry in America.

**Not Outside Politics**

"Of course there are political angles to be considered down there and everyone is out to get as much from the hearing as possible.

"But if dickerings, deals and trades are done away with and straightforward statements of fact are put squarely on the table and dealt with openly I feel sure we will see results. However, if this is just another government investigation we are all lost."

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' while not willing to comment on Mr. Batty's recommendations for "getting down to basic principles" without conforming with labor, welcomed the attitude of labor in joining with them to "get results."

**Why Wait for Trouble?**

In a comment upon the friendly gesture of both capital and labor, usually at swords' points—and especially so in this series of textile "name-calling" episodes—one manufacturer remarked:

"It is a pity that the employer and the employee can't see how closely their aims and demands are united until something from the outside such as this crisis forces them to join hands for their common good."

The summation will be made in Washington early next week by Governor Curley, Lieutenant Governor Hurley and a textile committee.

Last-minute developments here in regard to the Washington investigation were revealed today when E. B. Brossard, a member of the Federal Tariff Commission, visited New Bedford and other textile cities in the vicinity. Mr. Brossard was seeking information regarding market prices, production costs, and the effect of Japanese competition, he said. He and his staff will be in Boston tomorrow.

### Southern College Celebrates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAKELAND, Fla.—Southern College recently held its golden jubilee in a series of commemorative events. Incidental to the college celebrations was the honoring of Dr. Ludd M. Spivey for his 10 years of service to the institution as its president. Bishop Samuel R. Hay of the Methodist Episcopal Church took part in the observances.

## Oil Interests Debate Moves in Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 1)

through faulty organization of the monopoly's distribution are already reported.

The future, either way, is unpromising for the private companies. Even if they decide to salvage the scraps of Manchu trade, they are under warning that ultimately Manchoukuo intends to become self-sufficient. Only a share of wholesale trade is still open to the companies, and that only temporarily.

Diplomatic protests against the monopoly have thus far gone unheeded, Japan replying that countries which do not recognize a state—Manchoukuo—have no right to protest against its actions, and denying that Tokyo has responsibility over the area. Monopolies in other commodities are believed to be likely future developments.

## U. S. Oil Men Delay Decision for Arrival Of Agents From Mukden

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 1—Whether or not the "open door" will continue ajar for foreign oil companies in Manchoukuo depends upon negotiations now on between the British Foreign Office, the State Department in Washington, the Netherlands Government and representatives of the leading American, British and Dutch oil refining companies with officials in Hsinking and Tokyo, it was said authoritatively here today following publication of Mukden dispatches. These interests were preparing to retire from the Manchoukuoan field unless the Government there abandons its scheme to establish an oil monopoly.

**On Their Way Home**

In highest petroleum quarters in New York it was said that no decision with regard to withdrawing from business in Manchoukuo would be reached until representatives of American oil interests doing business there return home from Manchoukuo and Japan, where they have been in connection with the situation. They are now en route to the United States and are expected here in about 10 days.

The hand of Japan is seen as looming big in this situation, and it was declared that the effect of the establishment of a Manchoukuo oil monopoly would be to close the door of the petroleum trade there to all save the Japanese. If applied to oil, the same bar to foreign trade in other lines also is expected. This is responsible for the strong protest which, it was said, has been filed with the Hsinking Government by the British Foreign Office and the stand taken by the State Department against the oil monopoly scheme.

**Japan Buys Crude**

Japan has been buying heavily of American crude oil recently, and within the last few months has purchased about 4,000,000 tons of crude oil on the Pacific coast. Also, it was said, it has been buying heavily from other sources, chiefly Persian. They have built their own refinery at Dairen, but it is prepared to supply only about 50 per cent of the Japanese requirements. This refinery is being enlarged, however.

To supply her own and Manchoukuo's needs, Japan would have to continue to purchase crude oil heavily abroad, as her own supply is inadequate to meet her needs. About 1,500,000 barrels of crude oil was produced in Japan last year, but this constituted only about 5½ per cent of Japanese requirements.

If Japan takes over Manchoukuo's requirements in addition to her own this would necessitate not only going into the world markets to buy crude oil and also a big expansion of her refineries, but would entail higher prices for oil in Japan proper, Manchoukuo and Japanese possessions, it was added.

Following is the text of the British Government's note to Japan in protest against the Japanese oil monopoly in Manchoukuo as announced by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons:

"His Majesty's Government are unable to accept the Japanese contentions as valid, and deeply regret that the Japanese Government are far from using their undoubted authority to insure fulfillment of assurances given by themselves and by Manchurian authorities regarding the maintenance of the principle of the Open Door in Manchuria, and have attempted to justify an action which involves a clear breach of these assurances and obligations.

"His Majesty's Government cannot but hold those responsible for the Manchoukuo oil monopoly responsible also for losses which it will entail for British interests."

### Hunters Total 6,000,000

Nearly 6,000,000 hunters were licensed by the various states during 1933, the last year for which figures are available.

## Fraud Order Closes U. S. Mails to Sale Of Lottery Tickets

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — In the biggest single blow it has ever directed at the sale of lottery tickets in this country, the Post Office Department yesterday closed the United States mails against 409 persons in Canada, Cuba and the Irish Free State.

The effect of the fraud orders issued against these persons, as well as three post office boxes in Ottawa, will be to have returned to the sender all mail addressed to them. Nor may money orders be drawn or paid to any of them.

The order was issued as a part of the Department's drive against the sale in this country of lottery tickets on Canadian and Irish Sweepstakes.

The list included 296 persons in Montreal; 28 in Ottawa, 21 at Sherbrooke, Que., and eight at Hull, Que.

Many new tricks for getting sweepstakes tickets through the mails have been uncovered during recent months by the Department. Thousands of books of tickets for the Irish Sweepstakes to be decided in June have been seized by postal employees inspecting newspapers mailed from Ireland.

Tickets have been mailed from southern England, France and other countries and recently a large quantity of mail was brought across the Canadian border to a small American post office and mailed there.

[Twelve articles embodying results of an extensive Monitor survey: "Gambling—Who Wins?" will begin Friday, May 3.]

### 43 Indicted in Swindle

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Forty-three persons, including four women, were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with the "Sir Francis Drake Estate" swindle. More than $100,000 of an estimated $1,000,000 obtained from "investors" has been recovered by post office inspectors. The "investors" paid the money for the right to share in the estate of the adventurous Sir Francis Drake—an estate which the British Government has said is non-existent.

### Dayton Offers Garden Plots

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTON, Ohio—Dayton is going back to home-garden plots to relieve those in distress. Through the loan by the University of Dayton of a 10-acre tract, and another of 30 acres in another part of the city environs, added to several along the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way, the Montgomery County relief organization is enrolling relief families as gardeners. So far more than 3000 names have been placed on the gardeners' roll and seed provided.


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# Parent-Teacher Congress Backs Copeland Food and Drug Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., May 1—The first official action taken by the thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers was telegraphing to the United States Senate, requesting that the Clark and Bailey amendments to the Copeland federal food and drug bill be rejected.

The Bailey amendment prohibits multiple seizures of misbranded or mislabeled articles without a hearing in court. The Clark amendment places control of advertising in the Federal Trade Commission instead of the Department of Agriculture.

The organization asked that the bill be speedily passed by the Senate with provision to protect the consumer.

The board approved the White House conference on crime next month and pledged support of the congress in the crime-control movement.

**Joins Education Council**

The national board of managers also voted to become a member of the American Council of Education and appointed Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national president, to act as official representative of the congress to the convention of the Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers in Honolulu, May 21 to 23, and also to the biennial convention of the World Federation of Education Associations in Oxford, Eng., during August.

Mrs. Langworthy will represent the congress also at the meeting of the International Federation of Home and School, which will be held at Oxford, simultaneously with the world education conclave.

That the public is becoming parent-education conscious is the opinion of Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, chairman of parent education for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who was one of the principal speakers at yesterday's session.

"People are seeing an even greater need today for parent education when we are in the midst of a social change, and new patterns of community and family life are being set up," said Dr. Arlitt, who is associate editor of the National Parent-Teacher magazine.

**Character Education**

That weakness of character and inability to make the mental readjustments essential to the new social order, is the major problem of the depression, is the opinion of Dr. Joseph M. Artman, of Chicago, Ill., national chairman of character education, for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and one of the leading speakers at the convention.

"Social necessity has made character the primary problem of the home, the church, the school and a host of agencies," Dr. Artman said.

He suggests that each P. T. A. try to effect a plan whereby the efforts of all agencies may be integrated in behalf of better education of youth in character.

Dr. Artmand is the editor of magazine Character, and general secretary of the Religious Education Association.

The conference of Modern Trends in Publicity was presided over by Clarice Wade, national publicity secretary. The new local unit packet and the new Parent-Teacher Manual formed a part of the demonstration of the publications conference. Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer of Auburn, N. Y., chairman of publications, presided, assisted by Mrs. Francis H. Blake of Albion, N. Y., president of the New York state congress.

The social high light of the convention was "The Congress Through the Looking Glass" banquet at the Miami Biltmore Hotel last night. Important persons in the national congress were heard as characters from Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and "Through the Looking Glass."

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, national president, presided, and the invocation was given by Rabbi Jacob H. Kaplan, of Temple Israel, Miami. Mary England, national membership chairman, represented Our Relations; Mrs. Sumner Covey, president of the Florida Congress, represented Our Guests; Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, Our Children; Charl O. Williams, Our Schools; Dr. Joseph Artman, Our Morals; Mrs. Emma C. Stopher, Our Manners; Mrs. Charles Center, Our Homes; Mrs. F. Donald Carpenter, Our Troubles; Mrs. Hugh Bardford, Our Purposes; Mrs. William Kletzer, Our Alibis; Mrs. John Hayes, Our Audience; Mrs. James G. Sheehan, Our Future; Mrs. A. R. Williams, Our Departing Friends; Mrs. Frederic M. Hosmer, Our Messengers; J. W. Faust, Our Friendships.

The business session opened at 9 o'clock this morning with silent prayer, the national president presiding. Assembly singing was led by Mayme E. Irons, after which discussion was held on revision of by-laws and the first reading of the resolutions was given.

A forum, "Raising the Index With Education," was led by A. F. Harman and participated in by Mrs. William J. Hayes, Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, Mayme E. Irons, Charl O. Williams and Mrs. F. H. Devere.

**Message From Roosevelt**

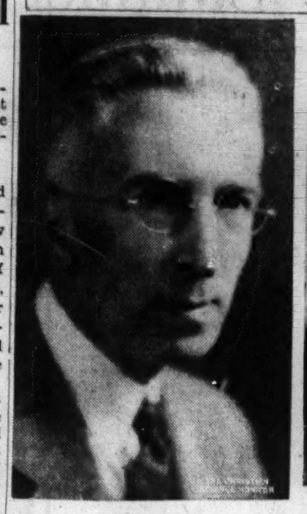
The following message from President Roosevelt was read at the banquet:

"It gives me much pleasure to send a message to the delegates of the thirty-ninth convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. At this time when the homes of America are greatly in need of stabilizing influences, the theme you have chosen, 'The Home—Index to National Life,' is particularly appropriate. I hope that your deliberations will result in stimulating the members of your organization to successful efforts in securing for all children in America the rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

"I congratulate you for your past achievements and wish for you a full measure of success in the future."

A telegram from Mrs. Roosevelt read: "Cordial greetings and best wishes for a very successful convention."

## Share in Parent-Teacher Forums at Miami



**J. W. Faust**
Recreation Chairman of "P. T. A." Congress. Resides in New York

**Mrs. Sumner Covey**
President of Florida "P. T. A." Congress. Resides at Daytona Beach. Represented "Our Guests"

Underwood

**Miss Charl O. Williams**
Represented "Our Schools" at Banquet

## Business Flares Into Open NRA Rebellion

(Continued from Page 1)

that when the Home Owners Loan Corporation had loaned all its money it would own 30 per cent of the home mortgages of the nation, while the Government would become the largest individual owner of homes in America.

Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., took a passing shot at administration food and drug bill efforts with a reference to "socialistic foes of American progress."

**Only One Not Critical**

Of the three major speakers at the morning's general session, the only one that was not couched in a tone critical to the Administration was the last, that of Lawrence M. Judd, whose topic was the noncontroversial one of "The Importance of Hawaii to American Trade and National Defense."

These comments were little different from those of yesterday by Silas Strawn, former head of the Chamber, who asserted the business community has tired of administration "attempts to Sovietize the country," and of Forney Johnston of Alabama, one of the major opponents of the Administration who won an opinion from Federal Judge Grubb on the illegality of the TVA, who received applause again and again in a general castigation of the Roosevelt Cabinet and its policies.

**Find No Red Menace**

The session was notable today in offering a luncheon on "national safeglards" in which for the first time a portion of the Chamber membership discussed whether a radical menace exists in the United States. The chief speaker was E. A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion, who assailed "pacifists and superintellectuals"; but he reached the conclusion that there "is no immediate Red menace, provided intelligent, patriotic Americans will awaken and act." Most businessmen, however, he contended, do not really understand how serious "Red" tendencies may be.

One speaker who received considerable attention without taking a stand for or against the New Deal was Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, who addressed the transportation round table on government regulation. Dr. Moulton reviewed the situation and concluded that past experience has shown the impracticability of attempting to adjust the general level of rates, and the need of a "flexible principle."

## Man Who Was in College With Roosevelt Heads U. S. Trade Chamber

Washington

Harper Sibley, the lithe, smiling new head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, attended both Groton and Harvard while Franklin D. Roosevelt was a member of the same student bodies.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt sits as President in the White House, while Mr. Sibley is to act as president of the big chamber building, over across the little park from the Executive Mansion, the relationship may continue.

The chamber sits as a sort of watchdog in the Capital and looks at the White House frequently with suspicion, if not outright disfavor. The chamber's attitude has been fairly cordial so long as the retiring president, Henry I. Harriman has sat in the chamber's presidency. It may be a little less so with Mr. Sibley for he has made some caustic comments on the Administration measures in the last year.

Mr. Sibley has been both "for" and "against" the New Deal. Although a personal friend of the President, he attacked the big work relief program, and he felt that the AAA program should have been carried through by voluntary rather than compulsory action. On the other hand, he declares that most of the policies have been "on the right track."

Mr. Sibley's fortune was founded upon the Western Union Telegraph Company. His father, Hiram W. Sibley, was one of the company's founders, 75 years ago. The Sibleys still own a substantial share of the company. Mr. Sibley owns farming, timber and ranch properties about the country, as for example, the Sibley Farms in Illinois and the "Round T" ranch in Alberta.

Mr. Sibley lives in Rochester, N. Y., and takes an active interest in civic affairs there, besides having wide business connections. In addition to these matters he finds himself congenially occupied as the father of six children.

In general, Mr. Sibley has indorsed New-Deal policies. He holds, however, that "permanent business improvement can only come about by expansion of existing industries," and "it is important for the Government to encourage existing industries rather than to go into competition with them."

## Treaty on Terrorism Considered at Geneva

GENEVA, May 1 (AP)—A committee to consider rules of international law concerning the repression of terrorism is discussing a French proposal for a treaty.

The proposal is an outcome of the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute following the assassination at Marseilles last year of King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

The committee is formed of 11 members representing Belgium, Great Britain, Chile, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland and Russia.

# Permanent Democracy Hinged On Greater Executive Powers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — America today faces a real crisis in constitutional government, the outcome of which must determine its social structure for a new era to come, Dr. Chester H. Rowell, San Francisco editor and publicist, told the Los Angeles Bar Association at its recent meeting in the University Club.

Over most of the earth, Dr. Rowell said, democracy has disappeared as a form of government —not being lost by violence, but in many cases abandoned by the wish of the people themselves. Because of this popular skepticism regarding democracy, he declared, the burden of proof is upon him who says that it can survive in the United States when it has not done so elsewhere.

**Remolding Needed**

He blamed the inefficiency of parliamentary organizations for the bad state into which the structures of democracy have fallen, and suggested that if the United States is to retain its present form of government, some method of making the executive department more effective must be employed.

"Unless we remold the legislative branch in a manner that will delegate vaster powers to the executive, and manage to do this under the Constitution, I feel that we cannot escape government by decree—beyond the Constitution," the speaker said.

**Guardian of Rights**

"Great powers can be delegated by a legislature to its executive without danger, provided the legislature retains control. If the executive can thus be kept responsible to the legislature, it is possible to have executive efficiency and legislative responsibility."

The great question, he went on to say, revolves about the "modulus of elasticity" in the Constitution, or just how far it can be stretched to take in necessary changes and yet not suffer a serious rupture. Fortunately, the speaker explained, the instrument is not rigid, or it would have broken long ago.

As a safeguard against loss of the American form of government, he suggested that the Constitution should be restored to its former position as a guardian of democratic rights and that the judiciary should assume its position of guarding and interpreting it.

"We have reached a time in our social evolution when governments must be efficient," Dr. Rowell stated. "Parliaments are not efficient. Therefore, when people despair of obtaining orderly operation, they turn matters over to a dictator."

## *Glass Sliver Traps 'Hit-and-Run' Driver*

LAWRENCE, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—A man, who police said admitted he was a "hit-and-run" driver, was caught today—by a tiny fragment of shattered glass.

By such a narrow thread of evidence police said they had cleared up an accident in which one man was killed and two others injured here early Monday.

Yesterday a car, with a broken windshield and lamp, turned up at a garage. The owner said his car had been struck by another machine. But a detective found a small fragment of glass, barely one sixteenth of an inch thick. This appeared to be from a broken eye glass. It fitted into the broken lens of one of the victims. Confronted with this evidence, the driver admitted he struck the three men.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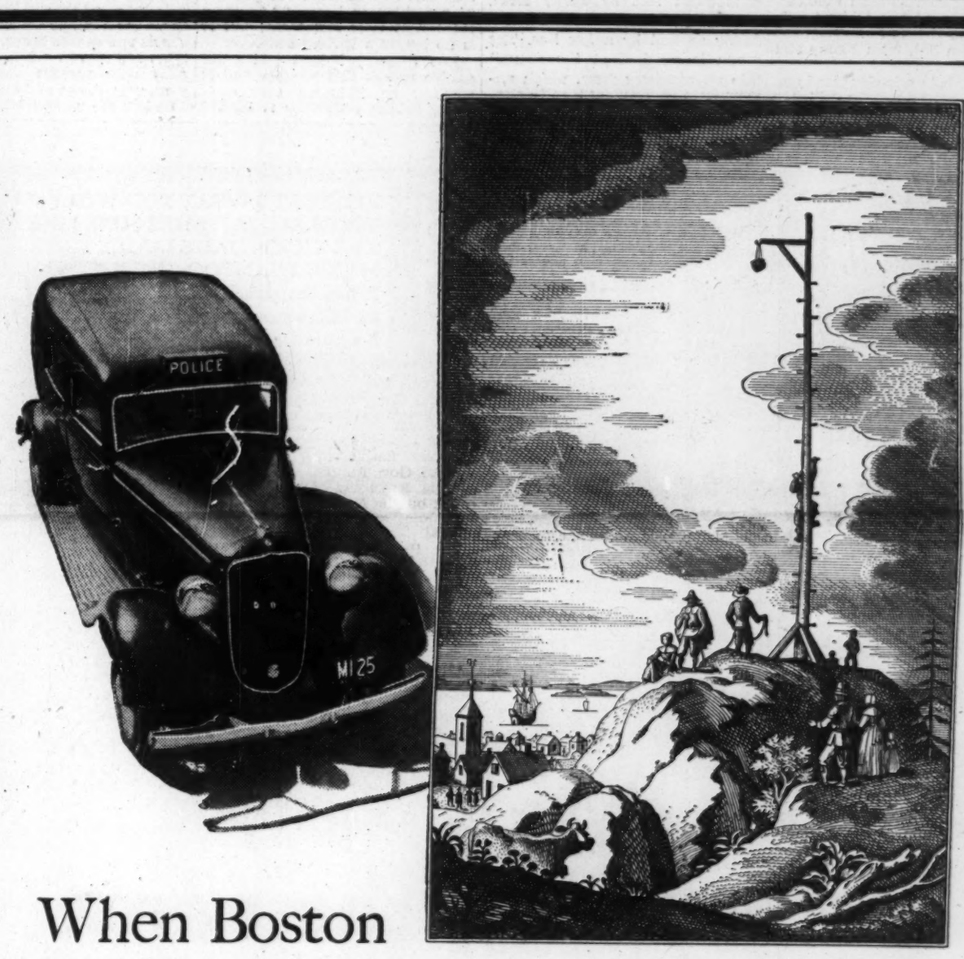
When Boston sought protection by a beacon light on Sentry Hill

In March, 1634, the citizens of Boston decided that the town was in need of greater safety measures. Accordingly, a beacon light was set up on Sentry Hill (now Beacon Hill) "to give notice of any danger." Upon discovery of danger "the beacon light should be fired and the alarm given."

In addition, night watchmen patrolled the streets between ten and daylight. They went about the town with instructions to be quiet unless danger were discovered and to forbear from smoking tobacco while making their rounds. Later, in 1735, they were required "in a moderate tone to cry the time of night and give account of the weather."

Today Boston's citizens and Boston's property find day and night protection from a police force of over 2,000 men. A fleet of 67 automobiles, constantly in touch with Headquarters through radio, covers over 2,000,000 miles a year in a never-ending patrol of the city's streets.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Large Brimmed Hats Salute the Summer Sun

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Hats Dramatic and Flattering

### Shapes Are New—With Field Flowers a Fresh Note

*By* **Helen Johnson Keyes**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

AS THE season advances, large-brimmed hats of various shapes salute the sun. These are not only what the summer is about to request for wear with foamy, flowery prints that will decorate late afternoon and evening affairs, but will soon put in an appearance on metropolitan pavements. When coats can be laid aside, certain of these hats will march out with tailleurs; others will be seen in restaurants at dinner time.

The most dramatic of them are perhaps the mushrooms. Their crowns are a reluctant concession to heads, which do need a place to lurk inside a hat! The mushroom concedes so little, however, that a deep bandeau in the back may steady the pose. The appearance of crownlessness is usually accentuated by the trimming, which may consist of a sort of cap of little flowers spread over the top and extending, with the contour of a candle extinguisher, down just over the brim, obliterating the dividing line.

Another favorite is the cartwheel. The hub provides a shallow chamber for the head and again a bandeau plays a useful role—not bereft of grace, either.

The same very shallow crowns appear above the modish, low-descending, convex brims, which because they shadow lovely faces may even suggest, by the art of mystery, even greater charms than would be manifest through less subtle implication. One of our illustrations shows such a hat, from Fanny and Hilda.

The sailor is in a tender mood and quite willing to bend its will (by which is meant its brim) in order to flatter faces that need softness and rhythm of line. So yielding, indeed, is the temper of the 1935 sailor that at times it almost yields its identity and seems little more than a name for shapes that fall into no other category. In one version or another it is an excellent all-day run-about hat, and because of its new versatility may be keyed either to the severe tailleur or to the tucked, shirred and embroidered blouse which is worn to feminize that suit. Such a hat, by Marion Vallé, is illustrated.

The hat that leaps before it looks—and yet always looks so well—the shovel-shape with aggressive, "nosy" brim or visor line, is particularly attuned to day-time prints, being slightly less tailored than the sailor and yet serious in its aspect.

The many women who will remain in town all summer and snatch their pleasures after the ringing of the business curfew, will find the toque or turban almost indispensable for late afternoon and evening occasions. These are often richly flowered and they are softened by veils. Our illustration shows one by Jean King that depends entirely for trimming, on a tiny veil, pleated into fullness on either side.

**Individual Styles**

The high crown has not entirely subsided. It suits some individualities and they sustain a demand for it, and when it is used it is made important. An instance of this is the Tyrolean illustrated, designed by Jean King, also, to complement a mannish suit by Peggy Roth, which would not have been served nearly so well by a low line. The crown is pinched at the summit into an accessory form, which announces the confident self-determination of this individualized style. If a face requires a high crown, there is no apology for it in this season of almost-invisible ones. On the contrary, it is made assertive by telescoping, pinching or modeling.

Like the high crown, the off-the-face line has assumed the position of a fashion so becoming to some faces that it is still worn; but it is no longer a leading style.

The Regency bonnet will grace garden parties this summer and is exerting an influence over coiffures, but its suitability is limited to youth, even to particularly ingenious youth, and also to costumes definitely styled in the early nineteenth century manner.

The coming of milan straws, like the coming of robins, is an announcement of spring. Milans are here now and much used for all the wide-brimmed shapes. Bonwit Teller shows them in mushrooms and cartwheels and convex brims. Bakus and toyas are also in evidence, in company with tuscans and leghorns, laces, nets, linens and organdies.

Sailors are usually built of rough straws, sometimes in basket weaves and in other cases made rus ed by points and nubs. They wear a very glossy finish.

Fabrics are used in combination with straws, either to cover the crowns or the brims. Patent cloth—very shiny—and ciré taffeta are used a good deal to cover crowns, as are also piqué and polka-dotted silks which may be matched up to scarfs and other accessories. Lace and grosgrain appear on brims and stitched crêpe is much used by Bonwit Teller. They show also a crêpe hand-dotted with tiny buttons.

**Exotic Colors**

Black, navy, brown and red are always stand-by colors, but this spring they share their laurels with more exotic tones. There are, for instance, French amethyst, which likes to be trimmed with poppy-red and white; and bright green, which enjoys shades of yellow; and raspberry (newly named Dubonnet red) that is often satisfied to leave its complexion unaccented, but which will accept plum. Butterscotch is much featured by Bonwit Teller, as London tan is by Lord & Taylor. Butterscotch is distinctly of a yellow cast, while Oxford tan has more red in it. They are both particularly attractive with navy. Chamoix is a pleasant foil for red and good with brown, as is also "burned bread."

Many more colors are being worn in millinery than during most seasons, and white has come in early for wear with prints and pastels in the evening before it is acceptable for the street.

The vogue for closely-clustered bunches of field flowers complicates very sparklingly the color harmonies played by hats. It is almost impossible to make the tones in field flowers clash with one another or their setting. It is chic to wear your flowers directly in the front of your hat, but when this is not becoming they may, of course, be moved to a flattering position, but they are not spread out into jagged sprays.

Compact bunches of feather flowers and cellophane flowers use field blossom colors, and starched lace is shirred into rosettes that have the same feeling.

Grosgrain bands are much used and instead of being tied are folded into pleats from which their ends soar stiffly away.

Flange trimming is very important; that is, trimming on the edge of the brim. This idea expresses itself in a number of ways. There are double and triple brims, which may be faced with contrasted colors; but more frequently a wreath of flowers encircles the edge; or a pleating of velvet or grosgrain ribbon, done, perhaps, in triangles or scallops; or even a row of tiny buttons. Very dainty was a round white ruche used in this manner on a black cartwheel; and lace, of course, lends itself with elegance to the idea.

Veils are in full swing. On toques, turbans and tailored types of hat they are almost obligatory. They are pleated into considerable fullness, either at the sides, as in our illustration, or at the back, where they may appear to tie in a generous, filmy bow. They are woven with elaborate edges and with big chenille dots, and in quiet meshes, also, and delicate borders. These render them adaptable to different faces, different types of hat and different methods of drapery. Although the veil that courts one eye is generally flattering, the much longer veil is also seen.

Left—Tornello. Center and Right—Ray Lee Jackson. Lower—Renato Toppo.

**Left—One of the Newest Hats of the Season, the Concave Brim and Shallow Crown. This Model From Fanny and Hilda. Upper Center—Toque, by Jean King, Trimmed With One of the New Veils, Pleated Into Great Fullness on the Sides. Right—Tyrolean in Feeling and Individualized for the Wearer and Her Suit. By Jean King. Lower—Modified Sailor, by Marion Vallé, With a Beret Type of Crown and a Brim That Sweeps Down at the Front and the Back, Leaving the Hair Attractively Revealed at the Sides. Trimmed With a Bunch of Cherries**

## Our Attitude Toward Cooking

### Not Only as an Art But as Intelligent Service

*Foods for Special Needs—I*

*By* **Hannah Dutaud**

Supervisor of Stewards' Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor,*

THE subject of foods is being more widely discussed at this moment than at any other time in history. Leading newspapers and magazines, which in times past would not have given space to the matter, are now frequently publishing lengthy articles on nutrition. It is generally recognized that correct feeding is a matter of education. While much that is written on foods is from the basis of chemical analysis, attention is also being centered on the artistic merits of good cooking and correct balancing of meals.

Considering that twice or thrice daily we partake of food, have we not the right to evince some interest in the subject—expecting the same degree of efficiency and attractiveness in our meals which we demand in everything else that contributes to our daily comfort?

Turning to the history of cooking, especially to those chapters dealing with Rome and Greece, we read with interest of the high esteem in which cooks were held by their lords and masters. In spite of the fact that cooking was done by slaves, the importance of their position was recognized and favors were constantly bestowed upon them. What was true in those days is equally true today, for the success of a banquet or dinner party can be largely influenced or actually unmade by the cook.

The subject of cooking is not, I feel, taken with sufficient purposefulness. Too frequently it is carried on in a haphazard manner. High standards are not attained because the basic ideas which underlie correct cooking are not understood. Only through the application of fundamental rules can one be assured of a uniformity of production. Foods that are available for cooking have in themselves no intelligence; they, however, respond to the loving knowledge of the one who wisely binds them together.

Poor cooking not only results in unsatisfying meals, but in great waste of the family resources. It is noticeable in checking up average family budgets that the greatest expenditure is for food, with very little to show in return; because of waste either through careless buying, poor cooking, or lack of knowledge in utilizing left-overs. Statistics prove that bad cooking, malnutrition, and wastefulness, are responsible for many unhappy homes. While the old saying, that "cooks are born, not made," may carry a certain degree of logic, it is also an incontestable fact that willingness, plus a little aptitude, together with obedience to rules of cookery, will ultimate in success.

We know that resistance makes a kite go up; however, resistance to intelligent handling of foods prevents a soufflé from going up and staying up while in the oven.

All down the centuries, with many people, cooking has been a hobby or a form of recreation. Not infrequently a person of note has left his name indelibly written on the pages of time through a dish he was wont to contrive. Richelieu, who was skilled in the making of sauces, is responsible for the discovery of mayonnaise dressing, which is served the world over.

**Needs of Family**

The home-maker may or may not do the cooking. Whether she does, or whether she has the guidance of servants, she cannot afford to look lightly upon her obligation. To her it is no mere hobby. She does not allow her responsibility to become tainted with monotony or drudgery. The home-maker's compassionate awareness of the human needs of the family daily stimulates her in striving to feed them lovingly, wisely, and intelligently.

At this point the writer is reminded of a little incident that bears relating. She was spending several weeks in a small village near the Forest of Fontainebleau; and across from the apartment which she occupied, was a studio which held a great deal of fascination for her. She often went in to chat with its occupant, who was intrusted with numberless copper plates from which he made etchings of the Barbizon School of Painters. Noticing that he often appeared to be sad, she ventured to inquire if he did not enjoy his work. Quickly came the answer, "No." Then he went on to explain that during the war he had been gassed and because of this was forced to give up his profession of cook, in order that he might work where there was plenty of fresh air.

**His Face Radiant**

As he talked of his profession his face became radiant; he was all action—the copper plates and press seemed for the moment transformed into casseroles and baking ovens, the chill and dampness of the old studio seemed filled with the aroma of delectable concoctions. "Yes," he said, "Mine, Madame, c'etait la fine cuisine. How could this work that I am doing ever replace my profession?" To this man, cookery no doubt had reached a high degree of art. His chief satisfaction was in seeing how much he contributed to the daily happiness of the members of the household by whom he was employed. Such joy could never be superseded by work that appeared to him cold and abstract. Is there not a lesson to be gained from this man's love of his work, and a more professional attitude be taken toward cooking?

A little study of the mental attitude with which we approach our work in the kitchen is very helpful. The ideals should be high. The fact that those around us may not be in sympathy with our methods, should not lower our standards. Let us, rather, through our enriched sense of home, lift their ideals, giving them a higher sense of the beautiful. Perfection should be the goal, no matter what the nature of the cooking may be—whether the attention is centered on an elaborate meal or the preparation of liquids for those who need special attention. The knowledge and technic of the subject matter must not rust for lack of intelligent application; and above all there must be vision.

And as with other work, a loving desire to serve is the keynote of success. It supports the work and protects it from start to finish. Because of it, the worker seeks to express neatness, economy, order and perfection, making the most frugal meal seem a royal feast.

(There are eight articles in this series. The second will appear next Wednesday and will discuss "Liquid Nourishment.")

## Parsnip Croquettes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Graham cracker crumbs are very satisfactory for breading croquettes and cutlets and for sprinkling on top of oven dishes. Being dry and crisp, they are readily rolled into crumbs. Add to them a small portion of flour to give them a desirable clinging quality. These crumbs add to the richness of foods. Their slight sweetness aids in the browning process and is not noticeable to the taste.

Parsnip croquettes is a good recipe to try them on.

Cut into inch pieces and boil until tender 2 lbs. parsnips. Drain off the water, and when dry, mash with a potato masher and add

2 tablespoons butter,
4 tablespoons sugar,
2 tablespoons flour,
1 teaspoon salt. When cool, form into balls and roll in crumbs prepared as above. Fry in
3 tablespoons fat, turning them to brown both sides, or fry in deep fat if desired, dipping them in egg before crumbing.


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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Home Modernizing—Not Houses But Frocks

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Gleanings for All From the Family Wardrobes

### Dressmaking Campaign Where Daughters Go Over the Top

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
New York

HOME sewing just now is likely to include much altering of outgrown or out-of-style garments, otherwise good for another period of wear. This is particularly true where there are several daughters in the family, and the dress budget does not admit the purchase of many new items. Co-operative planning is always helpful in a family group of this kind and is one of the most practical ways of accomplishing satisfactory results. Once the dressmaking campaign is decided upon, the actual work involved will be found astonishingly lessened, as after such a "family forum" each member will take an increased interest in doing her share.

Without being unduly optimistic, it would seem that this season it is the easiest thing in the world to get further wear from what may appear to be outgrown garments. Take a young girl's jacket, for instance. Even though the fronts refuse to meet as they did last year—what difference does that make, when the "open-front" jacket is a new model? Some of the prettiest are cut to show almost the entire front of the dress or blouse. They are often collarless and usually with three-quarter sleeves, besides having the advantage of being unlined! By turning back the fronts of the too-narrow jacket the original line of buttons and buttonholes will be disposed of, while the underlying strips of facing can be removed and used for fabric belt, neckscarf or to give added width for bell-shaped sleeves. These strips may also prove valuable for making the new "Tuxedo" revers down both fronts of the remodeled jacket. Later in the season, these may be replaced with similar revers of pique, linen or print matching the blouse.

**Full Length Coat**

The same general ideas apply to the remodeling of a full length coat of lightweight wool or any of the washable summer suitings. Such an open-front coat, with a detachable panel inset from neck to hem, becomes a simulated redingote. Without the inset panel, the open fronts may be held together at the neck and waist by a buttoned tab of the fabric, this tab to be of whatever length will serve the purpose of holding the fronts apart for the desired space. An outgrown coat may be enlarged several inches in this ornamental way and serve as a so-called "casual" coat for general wear over soft and frilly blouses or frocks.

The popularity of these open-front jackets and coats opens a wide field for the making of becoming waistcoats and vestees of the detachable type, which may be worn as separate units of the ensemble or may be snapped to the coat at the center of the back and along the shoulder seams. These are sometimes negligible little affairs of the "halter" model, tying at the back of the neck and excellent for the many occasions when the coat is not to be removed. A blouse front, either of the shirtwaist class or with frills, may be mounted on a low-cut skeleton back of muslin, so that little material is needed for such an accessory. The collarless jacket slips under the low, turnover collar of the simulated blouse which shows almost its entire width between the open fronts of the jacket.

**Tricks to Add Inches**

If the garment to be remodeled is a separate blouse or the upper part of a one-piece dress, there are several ingenious ways of combining added inches and up-to-date smartness. One of these is the ornamental shoulder seam trick which disguises a necessary alteration as an effective trimming detail. The shoulder seams are ripped from armhole to neck, and the separated edges basted to an underlaid strip of the width necessary for the enlargement. A shaped tab of the popular "raglan shoulder" outline is then applied, this piece narrows at the neck and gradually widens to cover the top of the original armhole, giving the favorite drop-shoulder effect. Under this added tab may be introduced at the armhole a little cape sleeve, or the tab may be finished in a scallop or point and stitched to the original sleeve.

This alteration gives added width at neck, shoulder and arm, and, if carried out in a contrasting fabric and repeated elsewhere as a trimming, will not be recognized as a necessity. In a dressy frock or blouse, the inset raglan feature may be of net or organdy and the original fabric cut away to give a transparency over the shoulders.

Another ornamental shoulder seam trick is the insetting of several fabric bands held together with fagoting, repeating this detail of trimming as a finish for sleeves and neck. An especially easy alteration which can be made to conceal many a deficiency is the little cape collar that extends across the back, over the shoulder tops and fastens with ornamental buttons or clips two or three inches in front of the original shoulder seam. This is especially pretty with a square-necked garment, each side of the cape collar forming the edge of the open square neck. Whether for a sports blouse or a dressy frock, this idea is practical as the shallow cape can cover faded or worn material which so often appears below the neckline at the back of an otherwise wearable dress or blouse. At the same time extra width can be given across the back and over the shoulders.

HELENA JUDSON.

These Place Cards May Be "Nutty," but They Should Add to the Gaiety of Any Party

## The Nations Set the Table

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
New York

IN AN exhibit not long ago at the RCA Building of Rockefeller Center, New York City, tables depicting various countries were on display. Brief descriptions of some of these may be of interest and help to the homemaker.

Mexico was the winner of the first prize with its picturesque color effect and arrangement. A rich rust cloth had a runner of Mexican embroidery the length of the table. The service plates were of stunning native pottery, with a matching bowl as centerpiece, filled with gaudy colored fruits and vegetables. Earthenware mugs and tall wrought-iron candlesticks completed a picture reminiscent of that interesting country below the Rio Grande.

Long rows of Lombardy poplars with a turreted chateau in the distance came to mind as the French table was viewed. A soft, grayish, pink tablecloth of heavy silk damask made a fitting background for the silver glass plates, the tall formal goblets and the flowers, at the end of the table, an arrangement, by the way, more and more popular with hostesses, as guests may converse more easily across the table.

One couldn't mistake the Japanese table. Individual trays with lacquer bowls, tiny handleless cups and chop sticks were at each place and in the center of the table a graceful pool with goldfish swimming lazily across it. The sprays of cherry blossoms bordering the miniature lake gave a hint of the Orient.

"Ohs" and "ahs" of delight greeted the Italian table and one's thoughts turned instantly to the sun-drenched slopes of that lovely country. The table cloth and glassware were of deep, rich purple and this same color was repeated in the decorations. Gay majolica service plates and fruit compote were used, the latter being filled with bunches of purple grapes, spilling out over the table cover and bringing to mind the luxurious vineyards of that southern country.

The subdued tones of the Swedish table were in sharp contrast to the color of the South. Slate blue damask was used as a background for dishes of the same shade. The warmth of food is more sought after in Sweden, perhaps, than the warmth of color, for a huge graceful soup tureen, flanked on either side by tall white candles was the only centerpiece. The restful simplicity was far removed from the elaborate details of the Persian exhibit.

A brown linen cover with orange and green embroidery harmonized with the deep shades of the pottery and the sheen of burnished copper. A flat-bowl with a miniature Persian garden and, at the end of the table, a dish of kumquats carried out the color scheme.

The market place of Haarlem and the picturesque islands of the Zuyder Zee came to mind when viewing the Dutch table. A flaming centerpiece of crimson tulips and Delft blue china were effective on a snowy damask cloth. The restraint of the northern countries was expressed in the simplicity of this exhibit as well as the drab effect of the English table with its use of pewter.

A filet lace cloth over yellow, deep blue glass and tiny nosegays of old-fashioned flowers would have told of Spain even though the candlesticks of lacy filigree had not brought to mind the romantic balconies of Andalusia. Pottery in rich shades and masses of fruits of vivid hues completed this picture.

A German, a Russian and a modern American table completed this display, the latter startling indeed in bold shades of yellow and orchid. Perhaps most people would not have recognized this table as typical of America but rather as a child of New York, that amazing melting pot of the world.

## Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

**Raisins for the Cake**

When grinding raisins for a cake, I find that by rinsing the raisins in boiling water, then in cold, before putting them through the grinder, they will not stick but will slip right through.

**Two-in-One**

To prevent empty piecrust shells from getting "humpy," I place another empty pie tin inside the crust while it is baking. When done and you are ready to put the custard filling in you will find the crust smooth and flat.

Mrs. W. M. J., Missouri

**Piecrust Tip**

I have discovered something in making piecrust that I wish to pass on. Warm the lard, and rub together flour and lard with the tips of the fingers. Mix with warm, not hot water. Grease the board and then flour. Have the rolling pin warm but not hot. A very thin crust can be rolled with little effort. If I am making just one or two pies with open tops I do not roll them, but put the dough in the pan, press with the palms of the hand into flat sheet. Then work the dough from the middle of the pan until the edges are covered. Frill with the fingers. For this piecrust I use a little more fat than the usual piecrust. I can make a pie in half the time and my family which is large believe it much better.

Mrs. N. R. S., New Jersey

**Small Savings**

Paper bags or pieces of wrapping paper used with scouring powder to clean the sink save stains and grease on the dishcloth. The same treatment is also good for washbowls. Also a small basket or bag kept near the kitchen sink containing orange and grapefruit wrappers and other odds and ends of tissue paper, save soap and a plumber's bill if used to wipe off greasy plates and cooking utensils before washing.

Mrs. J. P. H., Washington, D. C.

**Egg Yolk on Dishes**

I have found that salt sprinkled on egg yolk removes it easily and quickly from dishes.

**Painted Curtain Rings**

When painting wooden rings for poles, use safety pins to hold the ring and to hang them on a tightly-stretched cord to dry.

**Cream on the Luncheon Cloth**

Drops of cream on the linen breakfast or lunch cloth may be easily removed by rubbing a few drops of glycerine on the spots and then washing as usual. A small bottle kept with the laundry supplies costs very little.

Mrs. M. R. G., Washington.

### A New Delicious Steamed-Bread Pudding

Mix together the following ingredients:
4 cups bread crumbs, stale, not dry
1 cup milk
½ cup dark molasses
½ cup sugar
½ cup melted butter
1 egg beaten
Pinch salt
½ teaspoon ground cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup raisins
½ teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water. Steam for two and a half hours. Serve with the following cream sauce:
Mix thoroughly
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
Few grains salt and
½ teaspoon grated orange peel. Add
2 cups boiling water, stir until sauce boils and simmer 5 to 10 minutes.

### Spring-Cleaning Dolls

When it comes time to clean sister's room at spring house cleaning, there are usually her family of dolls to be considered. After their clothes have been freshly laundered, there is the question of washing their hands and faces.

Most departments selling dolls advise using cold cream as a cleansing medium, but one family of dolls have been kept with shining countenances by using only a soft cloth and milk. This method has been found harmless to the most costly of dolls and adds luster to the less expensive. A sauce dish of milk is ample to wash six or eight dolls.

This method has been used by us and many of our friends, and has proved more satisfactory and more simple than any other way of cleansing our little daughters' dolls.

(Mrs.) M. R., Michigan.

## Caricature Place Cards

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A POUND bag of mixed nuts contains sufficient material for the making of many attractive, novel and out of the ordinary caricatures of men, animals and birds to be used as place cards when something different is desired by the hostess.

The making of these "atuettes is not difficult, as liquid glue and ordinary pipe cleaners are used to join the parts together. To prick a hole in the shells of the nuts, a nail driven in the head of a clothes pin, then sharpened to a needle point with a file, makes a splendid tool. Ostrich feathers plucked from an old plume, small tufts of cotton and water color paints are also needed.

Start making the caricatures by selecting nuts suitable for the model. For example, two pecans or two English walnuts, or a pecan and an almond can be joined with pieces of pipe cleaner to represent men. Holes must be drilled, or punched, in the shells of the nuts with the pointed tool described above. A hole is required for the neck joints, and holes for the arms and the legs. Then pieces of pipe cleaner are inserted and bent to represent these parts of the body. Tufts of cotton are glued to the head nut to represent hair and whiskers. Hats can be made from half a nutshell, or from paper rings to give a finished appearance to these funny looking little fellows. Water color paints tint the face and mark the eyes, the nose and the mouth.

For caricatures of women, an extra long pecan can be used for a skirt. If you are handy with a needle, tiny skirts of light-weight silk, or crepe paper can be fashioned over the model's pipe-cleaner legs.

Birds require two nuts. Joined with pipe cleaners and finished with tufts of cotton, or tiny bunches of ostrich feathers. All the models are glued to stand upright on a square of cardboard.

Originality can be used to the fullest extent when making models of this sort. The pictures may give a few suggestions, which you will find easy to copy.

As one or more of the caricatures may be more outstanding than the others, some of your guests may take a liking to one model in preference to the one you have selected for them; so the places at the table can be determined by typing humorous verses on cards and duplicated for matching on the cardboard stands of the favors.


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a new sheer anti-creased voile
SANFORIZED-SHRUNK
● Divinely cool, diaphanous, light as a dandelion blow. This new sheer voile by McKay is a gift from the gods for a sticky, humid day.
It's Sanforized-shrunk, will not shrink out of fit. And, it's anti-creased . . . stays fresh, unrumpled right through the day. Colors are fast.
A large number of charming styles are offered in Kaycraft Voilay in a whole range of lovely floral patterns and colors. They're most becoming frocks with cool, white touches and chic trimming details. You will enjoy wearing them.


A. Shirt frock with flattering details. White cuffs and collar bound with Voilay. Nosegay at neck. Contrasting buttons and buckle. Inverted pleats in skirt.
B. V-neck with jabot. Flower trim. Elbow sleeves with ruffle. Grosgrain two-color belt.
C. Scalloped bertha with surplice closing. Contrasting flower. Grosgrain two-color belt.
SEE THEM AT THESE STORES

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Altman & Co. | New York City |
| Fredk. Loeser & Co. | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| G. Fox & Co. | Hartford, Conn. |
| Cohen Bros. | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| B. F. Dewees Co. | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| McCreery & Co. | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Maas Bros. | Tampa, Fla. |
| Woodward & Lothrop | Washington, D. C. |
| Bon Marché | Asheville, N. C. |
| Davison Paxon Co. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Loveman, Joseph & Loeb | Birmingham, Ala. |
| Ames & Brownley | Norfolk, Va. |
| S. H. Heironimus Co. | Roanoke, Va. |
| Wm. H. Frear & Co. | Troy, N. Y. |
| John C. MacInnes Co. | Worcester, Mass. |
| Andrews Bros. | Augusta, Ga. |
| Smith Specialty Shoppe | Bangor, Me. |
| Kerrison Dry Goods Co. | Charleston, S. C. |
| Rayfield's | Framingham, Mass. |
| Fassett's | Great Barrington, Mass. |
| Leiter Bros. | Hagerstown, Md. |
| Samuel A. Bennett | Houlton, Me. |
| Astroff's (Bon Marché) | Lawrence, Mass. |
| B. Peck Co. | Lewiston, Me. |
| McLeod's | Littleton, N. H. |
| Leavitt Corp. | Manchester, N. H. |
| Hamilton & Co. | New Haven, Conn. |
| Dickson Ives Co. | Orlando, Fla. |
| John Wanamaker | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Holden & Stone Co. | Pittsfield, Mass. |
| Owen-Moore Co. | Portland, Me. |
| Chas. Sterns Co. | Rutland, Vt. |
| Wm. Doolin Co. | St. Albans, Vt. |
| August W. Smith & Co. | Spartanburg, S. C. |
| Wright Metzler Co. | Uniontown, Pa. |
| The Caldwell Store | Washington, Pa. |
| Grieve, Bisset & Holland | Waterbury, Conn. |
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| Lewis Solomon Co. | Westerly, R. I. |
| Richard Healy Co. | Worcester, Mass. |

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VOILAY SANFORIZED-SHRUNK is available exclusively in Queen Make DRESSES
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Ready for warmer weather!

Virginia, $6. A lighter-weight oxford, smartly perforated. In black, brown, blue or white. Sizes 1 to 10; AAAA to C.
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ENNA JETTICKS
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Always comfortable, because Enna Jetticks are built to fit correctly. But especially easy-going for warmer days because of their cooling details.
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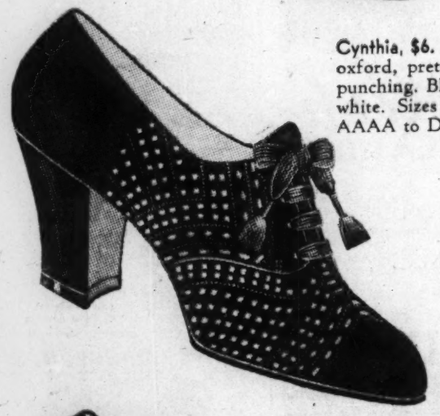
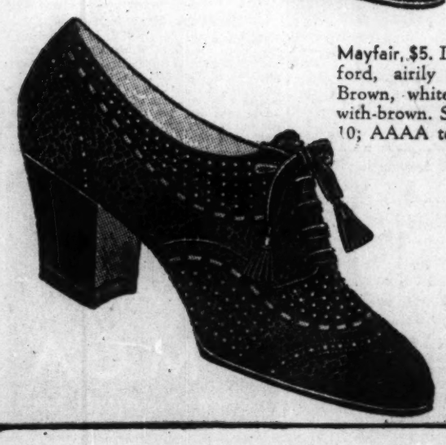

Cynthia, $6. A ventilated oxford, pretty with lacy punching. Black, blue or white. Sizes 2½ to 10; AAAA to D.

Jessica, $5. An open-throat oxford, adjustable to the instep. Black, blue or white. Sizes 2½ to 10; AAA to D.

Diane, $6. Dressy T-strap, air-cooled with punchings. Black, blue or white. Sizes 4 to 9; AAA to C.

Mayfair, $5. Informal oxford, airily perforated. Brown, white or white-with-brown. Sizes 2½ to 10; AAAA to C.

# Dolph Camilli A Rising Young First Baseman

It is a baseball legend that great hitters are born and not made. Rogers Hornsby said once that a good batter knows how to smash that ball as well at the beginning as he does at the end of his career. But there are exceptions to every rule, and in this particular case the exception is Dolph Camilli, rising young first baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals.

Camilli started out in baseball on the famous diamonds of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, as many other big leaguers had done before him. He attended Sacred Heart College in 1924 and 1925, and the following year was given a trial with the 'Frisco club in the Pacific Coast League. The Seals optioned him to Logan in the Utah-Idaho League that season and also in 1927. He joined Salt Lake in 1928, and did so well he was purchased by Sacramento in 1929.

The youngster remained with Sacramento until the Chicago Cubs bought him late in 1933, attracted not by his .293 batting average, but by his 116 runs batted in. He played 159 games in '33.

**Home Run Debut**

Camilli's debut as a major leaguer was a huge success. To be exact, he hit a home run and won a ball game for the Cubs. But most of his success with the Cubs seemed to end with that homer. When the 1934 campaign began he was fighting a batting slump. On June 11 the Cubs traded him to the Phillies for Don Hurst.

For a while it looked as if the Cubs had the better of that deal, at least everyone seemed to think so except Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Phillies. Wilson saw glowing possibilities in this youngster, who occasionally as a Cub would smash a ball a country mile. Such hits were too infrequent, however.

Camilli finished the 1934 season with a batting average of .267, which, Wilson decided, is not high enough for a first baseman. So this spring when the Phils reported at Winter Haven, the catcher-manager went to work on his young first baseman. Wilson decided that Camilli's power is on the outside. By facing the pitcher more and spreading his feet, the Phillie pilot figured Camilli could get all his power into the swing and yet drive the ball more to right field. The results of the change speak for themselves.

Camilli is finding the range of the right-field bleachers and is undoubtedly the most improved first baseman in the National League. He always has been a classy fielder.

Camilli has had an unusual experience with bats.

**Camilli Talks on Bats**

"It's a funny thing," laughs the 27-year-old 'Frisco boy, "but I never could use a bat that was my own. Like all players, I used to order bats that had my name burned into the wood. Well, that name used to stick out like a lighthouse every time I went up to he plate. Just because it was my name, I couldn't hit that ball. I just figured Camilli didn't mean anything. But give me a bat with somebody else's monicker on the end and I would hit that ball far and wide.

"This Spring I received a shipment of bats. All of them were stamped with my name. I sent them back and asked for a model with Otis Brannon's name on the end. That's the kind of a stick—that Brannon bat—that gives me confidence. Meanwhile, I've been using Lou Chiozza's club. If I do say so myself, I'm getting along pretty well."

Yes, he certainly is doing very well. Home runs are now his specialty and perhaps the Cubs aren't sorry they let him get away. Hurst is in the minors, practically forgotten. Camilli is improving every day.

Only five major league games were played yesterday. In the National League, the Brooklyn Dodgers picked right up where they left off in 1934 and buried the New York Giants under a 12-to-5 score. If the Dodgers can repeat today, they will knock the Giants out of first place. They did this last season and let the Cardinals slip in, but at the moment the Dodgers are in the running themselves.

The Yankees won their sixth straight game in the American League, beating Washington, 9 to 8, with a two-run rally in the ninth inning. Stone's error and Dickey's single, his fourth hit of the day, figured in the winning rally.

## Summit of Fencer's Ambition

Central News Limited

**An Olympic Bout in Progress**

# British Fencing Comment

### The Spread of Sword-Play

Oh, there's never a joy by field or flood that a strong man's heart can feel,
Like the supple wrist and the flashing eye,
And the stamping foot and the sudden cry,
And the ring of the glittering steel, Hola! Touché!
—From "The Fencer's Song."

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

FENCING is quietly on the boom in Britain these days. The number of clubs affiliated to the English Amateur Fencing Association has advanced from 56 to 66 in the last two years, and there are 479 "unattached" fencers in membership. The sport, hitherto exclusive, has now a following among what may perhaps be termed the "nonleisured" classes, and sedentary workers have come to find it an admirable and easily obtained exercise at the end of a busy day. Waitresses employed by one London catering firm are enthusiastic wielders of the foil, and the flash of steel on steel grows increasingly common in circles where fencing was formerly regarded as prohibitively expensive.

**Women Enthusiastic**

Women have taken to fencing—they use only the foil—with tremendous enthusiasm, and it is estimated that there are 10 times more feminine fencers now than there were before the war. The standard attained by the most proficient of the British ladies is extremely high. There was evidence of this at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in the last Olympic Games, when Heather Guinness took second place after tieing with the winner, E. Preis of Austria, at the head of the final pool.

Fencing has been described as the ideal sport for women. It is preeminently a game of finesse, dexterity and suppleness, of quick-thinking and imagination. It is as strenuous as boxing, faster than lawn tennis, and yet it leads to no over-development of the muscles. And the change and relaxation it affords are complete.

**The International Aspect**

Mention of the Olympic Games leads us to consider the plans that Britain is making in order to prepare her best swordsmen for the next festival of the series at Berlin in 1936. The stars that emerge from the major British events this season will have good opportunity for testing the heat of international competition in June, for then Britain is to participate at Lausanne, Switzerland, in the European championships. The presence of some British fencers is anticipated, too, at Brussels in June, for an international épée tournament. The ladies will have an international foils competition in London, Nov. 4 to 8, for the Hutton Memorial Cup.

News of an alteration in the rules governing the contest, so that the teams meet once in every four years instead of in every two, makes it appear that we must wait until 1938 for the next Anglo-American clash for the Robert M. Thompson Trophy, at present held by the United States, victor in 1934. The beautiful prize at stake, a marble plinth surmounted by two massive silver figures, representing Hector and Achilles in combat, was put up for a biennial contest between U. S. A. and Britain, with foil, saber, and épée, to be staged alternately in America and England. The competition came into being as the outcome of good fellowship between British and American swordsmen at Antwerp, in 1920, in the first of the postwar Olympic games.

The successes gained by English-speaking fencers at the Olympic Games have so far been small. The United States took third place in the team foils in 1920, G. M. Davis, Great Britain, was second in the women's foils at Paris in 1924, George Calnan, U. S. A., and Heather Guinness, Great Britain, were second in the men's and women's foils competition at Los Angeles, and at that festival, too, the American team was third in the team foils and team épée. That is not much of a record compared with the successes of the Latins, the Magyars and the Scandinavians.

**Swordsmen of the Future**

It promises well for the future of British fencing that the sport increases steadily in popularity among the public schools and the universities. On the last occasion when the schoolboys championships were decided at the London Fencing Club some 20 schools were represented. These championships are arranged for foil, épée and saber and last year one of the finest fencers of the younger generation—S. T. J. Cripps, of Eton College—set up a record by winning all three weapons. A particularly fine record for fencing is enjoyed by Stowe School, founded as recently as 1923. Stowe boys won all three schoolboy championships in 1933.

The schoolboy championships are organized, very appropriately, by the fencing clubs at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. So there is nothing isolated about the case of J. W. Cheyne, who won a schoolboys' championship for Stowe in 1933 and last February appeared in the Cambridge team that beat Oxford with foil and saber. In 1931, one recalls, all the Oxford team, the Oxford reserve, and two of the Cambridge team were all Stowe "old boys." The 1935 inter-varsity match provided the Cantabs with their twelfth victory against Oxford's six. The score was 9-4 with foils and 3-1 with sabers. The rivals Blues also wage battle annually with the épée, but not until July.

One of the high lights in the British fencing season is the annual three-weapon international match between England and Scotland, won recently by the former at a score of 61 points to 35. This result cannot be termed a surprise, for Scotland has yet to gain a victory. The contest, for a trophy called the King Edward VII Challenge Cup, was instituted in 1928, and eight matches have now taken place. The closest of them was in 1933, when each team won 24 bouts and the Englishmen were adjudged victorious only because they had the fewer hits scored against them. The match takes place alternately in England and Scotland, and the numerical strength of the teams is arranged each year by mutual agreement. This year, in Edinburgh, England won the foils at a score of 18-14, the épée at 21-11, and the sabers at 22-10.

**The Fighting Services**

The most important events in the British fencing calendar are, of course, the national championships; but no keener play is seen than that in the annual inter-services tournament at Olympia. This popular entertainment—scheduled this year for May 9-25 and comprising many features besides fencing—brings into opposition the picked swordsmen of Navy, Army and Air Force, and provides rousing contests with foil, saber, épée and bayonet. The Universities Athletic Union also stages a well-supported championship meeting, as do the London hospitals.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| Chicago | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| Cincinnati | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Boston | 5 | 7 | .417 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 9 | .182 |

Results April 30

Brooklyn 12, New York 5.
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Other game postponed.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland | 16 | 4 | .800 |
| San Francisco | 13 | 8 | .619 |
| Los Angeles | 13 | 10 | .565 |
| Hollywood | 11 | 10 | .524 |
| Sacramento | 10 | 13 | .435 |
| Seattle | 8 | 13 | .381 |
| Missions | 8 | 14 | .364 |
| Portland | 7 | 14 | .333 |

Results April 30

San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 6.
Sacramento 9, Portland 8.
Hollywood 8, Missions 4.
Oakland 3, Seattle 1.

# Just Two Rounds For 90 Per Cent Of Golfing Field

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—For almost 90 per cent of the players entered in the 1935 national open golf championship, the sectional qualifying trials on May 13 will be "just another two rounds of golf."

Although the United States Golf Association has raised the qualifying quota for this year's championship to be played at Oakmont, Penna., in June, from 150 to 162, the 40 exemptions leave only about 10 per cent of the entrants with a chance to qualify.

The sectional districts were increased from 22 to 25. The total entry of 1127 is considerably larger than last year's 1063 and the third largest since sectional qualification was instituted in 1924.

The exempt players include 33 of the first 34 low scorers in the 1934 open, six Japanese profssionals and one South African salaried shotmaker. William Lawson Little Jr. failed to claim exemption since he will defend his British amateur crown in England this month and plans to stay there for the British open in June.

The free tickets to the championship proper, scheduled for June 6, 7, and 8, leave 1087 golfers to battle for 122 places on 25 fronts. The Chicago district, with 135 entrants, was allotted the greatest number of places, 14. New York was second with 130 players for 13 places and Pittsburgh third with 111 for 11.

In the Seattle district, two-thirds of the field has a chance to make the qualifying grade. That's because two amateurs, Scotty Campbell, twice winner of the Canadian amateur, and Harry Gandy, one of the surprises of the 1934 national amateur, and Ted Longworth, a professional, are the only contestants for two places.

The metropolitan district test at Baltusrol, Short Hills, N. J., selected for the 1936 open, will find Craig Wood, who was disqualified from last year's tournament at Merion, and Johnny Farrell, a former champion, among the 130 competitors.

## Bermuda Sailors Take All Six-Meter Honors

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 1 (AP)—The Bermuda fleet has made a clean sweep of the season's international six-meter yachting trophies.

Viking, owned by Kenneth and Eldon Trimingham, retained the Prince of Wales trophy last week, and yesterday the Bermuda representatives defeated the United States, 22½ to 20¼, in the two-race team series for the Cubitt trophy.

With K. Seward Johnson's Swallow of New Brunswick, N. J., and Chandler Hovey's Jill of Boston, sailed by Elizabeth Hovey, finishing one-two, the invading American team won yesterday's closing race, 13¼ to 8, but Bermuda took the trophy on total points. The home forces won the first race, 14¼ to 7.

Trailing Swallow and Jill across the finish line were Viking; J. E. Pearman's Achilles of Bermuda; Paul Shields' Challenge of New York, and Lloyd Jones' Sea Venture of Bermuda, in that order.

## Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 1, 1910

CINCINNATI scored two runs in the ninth inning to beat St. Louis, 6 to 5. The tying and winning runs came with two out. The Chicago White Sox gained the .500 percentage mark in the American League by beating Detroit, 4 to 3, in 15 innings. Ed Walsh pitched that game for Chicago.

# Michigan's Tennis Team Is Promising

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 1—It is still much too early to write seriously about Big Ten tennis championships, but results of the first four days of play by Coach John Johnstone's University of Michigan team indicate the Wolverines may be up there. These tennis championships are to be decided at Chicago May 23, 24 and 25.

Some further information will be available the end of this week when the Michigan team finishes its one road trip, including meets with Western State Teachers College at Kalamazoo, and with Chicago and Minnesota, both at Chicago.

So far Johnstone's team has played in three meets. It has scored a total of 23 points to just 3 for opponents, Opening against Michigan Normal last Wednesday it buried the Hurons 9 to 0. Two days later it swamped Michigan State—unbeaten at tennis by a Michigan team since 1932 and winner in four meets since then—by an 8-to-1 score. Sunday it further proved that it was no flash in the pan by winning from the Detroit Tennis Club, 6 to 2.

The team, with Capt. Samuel Siegel, Bob Anderson, Miller Sherwood, and Howard Kahn holding down the first four rankings, is the best Michigan has had in years, much better than that which won second place in the Big Ten last season.

## Grand Rapids Girl Crashes Into Lead

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Bertha Roseley of Grand Rapids, Mich., crashed into the lead in the all-events division of the women's international bowling congress yesterday with a total of 1739, displacing Ella Burmeister, Madison, Wis., who scored 1712 earlier in the week.

The Grand Rapids star, member of the leading Fanatorium Majors, shot 592 in the main event; 578 doubles, and 569 singles. Nell Kennard, Des Moines, Iowa, climbed to second place in the solo event with games of 225-179-189, totaling 593. Connie Powers, another Grand Rapids Kegler, totaled 585 in moving into third place.

Betty Tilma and Minnie Sackerman, of Grand Rapids, rolled into a tie with Audrey Movey and Frances Stratton, Kansas City, for the lead in the doubles division by totaling 1093.

# Sporting Around the Hub

COLLEGE golfers in New England are receiving entry blanks for the second annual New England Intercollegiate Golf Association tournament to be held at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass., May 17 and 18. The first day will be devoted to 18 holes of medal play for the team championship and the qualification round in the individual championship. In the evening, following dinner at the Oakley clubhouse, the annual meeting will be held. On Saturday, the 30 players returning the lowest score in Friday's qualifying rounds will be eligible to play for the individual championship. Entries should be made in writing to Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College, Mass. Entries will be received up to 3 p. m., May 17. A fee of $1.00 for each entrant must accompany the entry. The college winning the individual championship will hold the Oakley Intercollegiate Trophy, donated by Frank Weston Whitcher for one year. Many other prizes, including medals and plaques, will be awarded. Edward H. Peterson of Cambridge, then Massachusetts junior golf champion and freshman at Harvard, won the 1934 tournament.

* * *

The Harvard varsity tennis team left for Providence, R. I., today to play Brown University. The Crimson team defeated Columbia, 9 to 0, in its opening match of the season, while this will be the first contest for the Brown team. The Harvard varsity players are Frank W. Jones '35, Franklin P. Whitbeck '35, Germaine G. Glidden '36, Sumner Rodman '35, J. Burke Wilkinson '35, Gordon Robertson '36, Robert L. Bentley 2d '36 and James Fuld '37. Glidden is one of Harvard's star squash racquets players.

* * *

Radio reports placed Yankee about 78 miles ahead of her consort, Atlantic, yesterday noon. Yankee, sailing for Gosport, Eng., made a 24-hour run of 251 miles. The big schooner Atlantic was gaining on Yankee during Sunday and Monday, but the light airs that prevailed from Monday noon to Tuesday noon Atlantic fell way back. Yankee left Boston Lightship last Thursday at 1 p. m. She will race in English waters this coming summer.

* * *

The first handicap medal play tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will be held tomorrow in classes A, B, C and D at the Kernwood Country Club, Salem. The tournament is open to any player who is not playing on a team in the spring team match series.

* * *

Wollaston Golf Club is leading the Boston Four-Ball Golf League standing as the result of its 12-to-3 victory over Commonwealth C. C. yesterday. The Country Club of Brookline holds second place. It defeated Brae Burn, 11 to 4. Other results yesterday were: Wellesley 11½, Charles River 3½, Oakley 11½, Woodland 3½, Winchester 8½ and Weston 6½.

* * *

Eastern Yacht Club has released its 1935 schedule. Besides many week-end races in local waters, there will be several long cruises. One is the New London-Marblehead ocean race, which will be started June 22. The annual regatta for the Puritan Cup will be held on Buzzards Bay July 4.

* * *

Oliver K. Scott '37, who rowed with the freshman crew last year, has been moved into Coach Charley Whiteside's first Harvard crew, to take the place of John P. Austin '37, No 2 in the varsity shell. Austin is indisposed and definitely out of Saturday's quadrangular race with Syracuse, Cornell and Massachusetts Technology. Scott was with the varsity for a couple of days this spring, but since has rowed with the jayvees at No. 4.

* * *

A report that Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe will go into commission to race Rainbow, winner of the 1934 America's Cup series off Newport, was confirmed here yesterday. These two big class J yachts will undoubtedly be seen in the Puritan Cup race of the Eastern Yacht Club and in the spring regatta and the Astor and King's Cup races under the New York Yacht Club colors. It is also reported that the owners of the Weetamoe and Rainbow have agreed to race this coming season with smaller crews forward than has been the practice. Both yachts will carry 17 professionals instead of 22. No parachute spinnakers will be carried except when racing against the 12-meters and class M sloops.

* * *

Frankie Frisch brings his St. Louis Cardinals into Boston Friday to open a three-game series with the Braves. Single games are scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The Cardinals are in the second division at the moment, which isn't exactly the right spot for a world championship outfit, but Frisch is not concerned. The time to lose sleep over being below fourth place is the middle of September. By that time the Cards should be right up there in the pennant battle.

* * *

Frisch, incidentally, is on the bench at present, incapacitated in some manner. Playing second base in his stead is Burgess Whitehead, a young infielder who promises to burst into stardom at almost any moment. The only thing holding him back is his hitting.

* * *

Today's Philadelphia vs. Braves baseball game at Braves Field was postponed and a single will be played tomorrow.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 8 | 2 | .800 |
| Chicago | 9 | 3 | .750 |
| New York | 9 | 4 | .692 |
| Boston | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Washington | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| Detroit | 5 | 9 | .357 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 10 | .167 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 10 | .167 |

Results April 30

Detroit 11, St. Louis 3.
New York 9, Washington 8.
Other games postponed.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 11 | 3 | .786 |
| Columbus | 9 | 3 | .750 |
| Milwaukee | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Minneapolis | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| St. Paul | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| Louisville | 5 | 10 | .333 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 8 | .333 |
| Toledo | 2 | 11 | .154 |

Results April 30

Indianapolis 21, Louisville 10.
Kansas City 10, Minneapolis 4.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 3.
Other game postponed.

**Southern Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| Chattanooga | 8 | 5 | .615 |
| Birmingham | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Atlanta | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| New Orleans | 5 | 6 | .455 |
| Nashville | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Knoxville | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| Little Rock | 3 | 10 | .231 |

Results April 30

Knoxville 7, Memphis 1
Memphis 2, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 5, Little Rock 0.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 4.
Chattanooga 12, New Orleans 8.

**College Tennis Result**

Pennsylvania 8, Virginia 1.

# Princeton, Yale And Navy Leading Sprint Contenders

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Of the East's nine major rowing colleges, Navy, Princeton and Yale stood out today as outstanding contenders for the sprint title, but with Pennsylvania and Syracuse yet to be heard from.

Navy's clean sweep of a four-race regatta with Cornell on the Severn and Princeton's third successive Compton Cup triumph over Harvard and Massachusetts Tech at Boston Saturday boosted the Tars and Tigers into the front-rank along with Yale's idle varsity which set a new course record in walloping M. I. T. at Worcester the other week.

Both Navy and Princeton will rest this week but Yale will head for Philadelphia and the Blackwell Cup test against Penn, making its seasonal debut, and Columbia. At Cambridge, Syracuse will unveil its varsity for the first time in a quadrangular regatta against Cornell, Harvard and M. I. T.

Navy, which had trounced Columbia so thoroughly the previous week, turned in another smashing performance in whipping Cornell's big boatload by a length and three quarters in the varsity race at Annapolis. The Tars, as smooth and powerful as ever, took command from the outset and never were threatened. Although Cornell may be no contender in the sprint races, the Ithacans impressed all observers with their rugged power. With a little more practice, Cornell may well be one of the section's outstanding four-mile crews by the time the Poughkeepsie regatta rolls around.

Navy also cleaned up in the junior varsity, freshman and 150-pound races.

Princeton, victorious over the Penn A. C. in its first start, won the Compton Cup race by a few feet of open water over Harvard, with M. I. T. another length and a half back. Harvard won the junior varsity and freshmen events, while Princeton took the 150-pound varsity brush from M. I. T., the only other starter. M. I. T. finished last in both the Jayvee and freshman duels

## Over the Net

WILMER MOORE HINES, a product of the University of North Carolina tennis school, and Henry J. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., a student at Cambridge University in England, have notified the Osterreichischer Lawn-Tennis-Verband that they intend to take part in the international championships of Austria, which are to be held in Vienna from May 4 to 12 at the Viennese Park Club.

* * *

Hines and Culley caused a big surprise this week when they defeated Australia's Davis Cup stars, John H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, in straight sets in the semifinal round of the Easter Week tournament at Monte Carlo. Hines and Culley went on to defeat Harry O. Hopman of Australia and Marcel Bernard of France in a five-set final. Hines ranks No. 18 in the United States; Culley is unranked, and Hopman is one of the best doubles players ever turned out in the land "down under." However, for some reason or other, Hopman was not a member of the 1934 Australian Davis Cup team nor was he selected for this year's team. Hines recently won the international singles tournament in Rome. Jack Crawford and McGrath won the doubles final in the Italian championships.

* * *

The United States Davis Cup team, if it wins the North American Zone final and goes to England, will be quartered about four miles from Wimbledon at the famous Hurlingham Club, where international polo matches are held. The purpose of the new quarters is to give the team members plenty of rest and exercise far from the merry social whirl of London. Track Coach Harry L. Hillman of Dartmouth College is expected to take charge of the conditioning exercises of the American team.

* * *

Brazil recently won the South American zone Davis Cup tennis final at Montevideo, Uruguay, defeating Uruguay, 3 matches to 2. The Brazil team is now eligible to play the winner of the North American zone final. Cuba, China, Mexico and the United States are the teams which will play North American zone ties.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 11 | 4 | .733 |
| Baltimore | 10 | 6 | .625 |
| Montreal | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Toronto | 7 | 6 | .538 |
| Rochester | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Buffalo | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| Syracuse | 4 | 8 | .333 |
| Albany | 3 | 9 | .250 |

Results April 30

Newark 8, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 17, Buffalo 5.
Other games postponed.

**Tiger Hockey Coach Resigns**

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1 (AP)—Frank Fredrickson, coach of the Princeton varsity and freshman hockey teams for the last two years, submitted his resignation yesterday. He plans to engage in business at his home in Winnipeg, Can. In announcing acceptance of the resignation, Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the university council on athletics, said that no action has yet been taken concerning Fredrickson's successor.

**College Baseball Results**

Illinois 7, Purdue 3.
Indiana 10, Central Normal 3.
Long Island 20, Wagner 10.
Luther 7, Carleton 4.
Maryland 12, Duke 4.
Notre Dame 8, Chicago 7.
Pennsylvania 8, Virginia 1.
Penn State 11, Lebanon Valley 1.
Princeton 5, Princeton '38 0.
St. Olaf 1, River Fall T. 0.
Susquehanna 7, Bucknell 4.
Wash. & Lee 7, Virginia 5.

**England to Send Polo Team**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 1—The Hurlingham Club of England will send a polo team to the United States this summer for participation in the national open championship. This decision was confirmed yesterday in a cablegram from Lieut.-Col. R. G. Ritson, chairman of the Hurlingham committee, ruling body of the game in England.

**Dodgers Return Logan**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday announced they had returned Bob Logan, left-handed pitcher, to the Indianapolis club of the American Association from which they obtained him last winter. The Dodgers also announced the acquisition of Raoul Dedeaux, 19-year-old University of Southern California shortstop.

# By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

**Should Be Great Golf Match**

© Sport & General
Joyce Wethered

WHEN Bobby Jones and Joyce Wethered tee off against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and a partner yet to be named in a four-ball, best-ball match, May 30, one of the most interesting of golf contests will take place, as the three players who are already named are among the best men and women players the links game has ever known. Many are the national championships which this trio has held during the past, and but for the fact that two of them retired some few years ago, they would probably be holding a title or two at the present time. Bobby Jones won no fewer than 13 major titles before he retired from the amateur ranks. They were five United States amateur, four United States open, three British open and one British amateur, four of them being won in one year for the only grand slam ever made in golf. Mrs. Vare won the United States women's title five times, while Miss Wethered captured the British women's title four times, so that the trio has no fewer than 22 major championships to its credit, and by the time Mrs. Vare's partner has been named, the number of titles involved in the match will undoubtedly be much larger.

**Miss Wethered vs. Mrs. Vare**

Many golf experts have regarded Miss Wethered as the greatest woman golf player of all time. Her play in the British championship tournaments in which she took part was certainly of high rank, and in the British amateur of 1930 she staged one of the greatest exhibitions of golf in the final round when she defeated Mrs. Vare after the latter had finished the first nine of the 36 holes of play 5 up. Two other times did these two women meet on the links and each time Miss Wethered came out the victor. The first time was in the British championship of 1925, when she defeated Mrs. Vare in the third round, and the other time was in the Anglo-American match of 1932. While this will be a four-ball match, it is planned to have the two women keep their cards, and it will be interesting to see if Miss Wethered still has the mastery over Mrs. Vare. In the three previous matches the scores were 4 and 3, 3 and 1, and 5 and 4.

* * *

**Casey at the Bat**

DeWolf Hopper

That story from Washington to the effect that Daniel M. Casey is the man around whom Ernest Lawrence Thayer wrote his famous poem of "Casey at the Bat," brings to mind a real baseball epic that will continue down the ages. For years the author was unknown, but that mystery was later definitely settled, with the credit going to a Harvard man of the class of 1885. As was the case with the authorship, there seems to be a question as to who was "Casey." A. G. Spalding, the great Chicago pitcher of years ago, wrote his famous book on the history of baseball, and in it he printed a copy of a newspaper clipping crediting John P. P. Cahill, who was a player on the Pacific coast, with being the real Casey. At any rate, the Washington man seems to have one thing strongly in his favor, and that is the name is his. But, irrespective of who Casey is or was, the poem became famous beyond the wildest dreams of its author, and a very large share of this popularity is due to the way in which DeWolf Hopper dramatized it. Anyone who never had the good fortune of seeing Hopper come before the curtain in response to applause and hear him recite "Casey" has missed something.

**Germany Digs Canal for Races**

BERLIN—A new canal about 100 feet wide to connect a couple of lakes two miles apart is among the preparations being made in Germany for the Olympic Games, to be held at and near Berlin next summer. The canal forms a new, artificial connection between Lake Seddin and Lake Daemeritz for ordinary business and pleasure traffic, in order to keep the regatta course at Gruenau entirely clear for the races that will be held in connection with the Olympic Games.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## Forget-Me-Nots On A Child's Frock

PAULA'S mother took the last stitch in the bunch of forget-me-nots she was embroidering on the child's dress. Then she thrust the needle through to the under side, cut the thread, and laid the finished garment on the table beside her.

It was a short dress, but it was considerably longer than the one she had made for Paula in the autumn, and longer still than the blue smock she had made for her in the spring. But even this was small enough, for Paula was a little girl. No doubt, Paula's mother reflected, the forget-me-not dress would make memories for Paula and for those who knew Paula.

One day they might say: "How well I remember that little white frock of yours, with the blue edging, and the bunch of forget-me-nots, on the bodice!" And Paula, unbelievably grown to maturity, would reply: "It reminds me of those cold, light spring evenings when I used to look out of the nursery window and see the daffodil bank shining as though it had a light of its own." Paula's mother smiled at the imaginary conversation.

* * *

SHE RECALLED OTHER dresses. A party frock of white net over white silk, with rosebuds sewn round the neck and hem, and a large blue sash. Paula was four years old then. She had thought the dress was beautiful enough for a fairy queen, and she had been so certain that on the first day she wore it she would create a sensation. She had gone to the party proudly, thinking herself too lovely for the need to be polite or gracious. She had strutted about like a peacock, been completely ignored by her fellow guests and, finally, by her hostess. Her mother remembered now the pained, puzzled look that had crept over the young face. They had come home solemnly, Paula with large, sorrowful eyes.

And at last she had burst into tears: "Mother, I wasn't so pretty after all. There were other girls prettier than I." And her mother had said: "I don't think the other little girls were prettier. I think they were nicer. A beautiful dress isn't everything, Paula!"

And then there was the green velvet dress, with the collar of lace. It had been simple and Paula had not thought a great deal of it. To her it was just a "changing into" frock for the afternoons. She never knew that she looked strangely lovely and wise in it, and that the dark of the green made her brown hair shine.

The red stockinette with the black buttons: that was associated always with crisp winter days, with hoops and sharp winds. To Paula it had had a personality of its own, and she had cried when it was given away.

* * *

THERE WERE so many others. Trim dull dresses for school wear, meaningless pretty dresses of taffeta. The navy blue serge with red collar and cuffs, the pink with silver lace, summer frocks of checked gingham or linen or tussore. Many of them had been forgotten long ago. But others would always be remembered, because of some endearing quality they had or some incident that had occurred while Paula was wearing them, or even because of some emotion deeply felt. Like the black velvet.

She had worn it one day at dancing class, when her real dancing frock was out of use, owing to a scorch, and a famous dancing instructress had come to inspect the class. She had stopped the pupils in the middle of an arm exercise in order to say to Paula: "You have beautiful arms. And you move them gracefully. Black velvet is just right for them." And Paula had looked at her arms then with such surprise, and joy that she would surely be able to feel those things again whenever she remembered her black velvet dress.

And there were others to come, the child's mother reflected. The first jumper and skirt, the first dance frock, and the inevitably remembered wedding dress.

Paula's mother sighed, folded up the frock with its embroidered bunch of forget-me-nots and put it in the little girl's cupboard.

H. W.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE GRAND CANAL, VENICE: *A Painting by Phyllis Pearsall*

AS LONG as the hideous old iron bridge at the Academia in Venice existed, there was a little open space beside it from which one could obtain a fine prospect looking down the Grand Canal; but, as it is now occupied by the new wooden bridge, I was given permission to sit on the terrace of an adjoining house, where I spent several afternoons painting. I could look along the curve of the Grand Canal—could even see, beyond the swelling domes of the Salute and the golden figure of Fortune on the Dogana, the reverse curve of the Riva Schiavoni, turning to its ultimate point among the green trees of the Public Gardens.

The waters in the middle distance had borne the Venetian galleys that shipped the Crusaders to Palestine, and no doubt Antonio's argosies had once lain at anchor here; and right into the last century the scene had always been crowded with the masts and cordage of sailing ships. But now this waterway is more like a busy thoroughfare in any large city, for mechanically propelled vessels, independent of the winds, have brought the hustle of the twentieth century to Venice. Large motor boats run to schedule from the railway station to the Lido, churning up the green water so that the leisurely gondolas go reeling and staggering in their wash. Steam water 'buses (*vaporinos*) zig-zag from landing place to landing place.

Toward five o'clock the traffic increases; there are then more private motor boats and more gondolas. Though the undaunted tourists are on the go all day long, the Venetians wait for the cool of the evening before emerging from their homes. The aspect of the canal, at this hour, takes on more of its traditional gaiety.

* * *

ON THE FIRST afternoon I was painting here, I continued until twilight approached, when I could no longer see. By now the traffic had diminished again, for both visitors and residents had gone home for dinner. I began to get hungry myself, and prepared to go. Having folded my stool and collected my belongings, I pushed my way to the door. But instead of being wide open, as I expected, it was now shut. I tried to open it; it was barred and bolted. I knocked, but my fists were helpless against those ponderous iron plates—nobody came.

I was marooned, perhaps for the night. For I could not get into the house, and the other three sides of the terrace gave on to the canal. Not very far from me, some people were crossing the bridge. I thought of shouting to them, but they were already out of hearing.

A motor boat dashed along the other side of the canal. Two or three barges, piled high with vegetables, were moored quite near me, but I could not jump ten feet. In the meanwhile, as the prospects of my supper receded, I became hungrier.

* * *

THEN, COMING TOWARD me from the Salute, I saw a solitary gondola. I watched it gently gliding over the water. The gondolier was in white and wore a red sash. Evidently a private gondola. My only hope. He skirted the fronts of the palaces; but now, as he approached my terrace, he swung out into the middle of the canal.

I wished to shout, but the ridiculousness of my position daunted me. I could see myself, small and round, somewhat disheveled from hours of work, with my silly little stool and a large bottle for water. The gondola continued on its way. All self-consciousness departed, and I yelled.

The gondolier and the occupants of the gondola gave a start and looked round. I pointed at myself and waved my arms. I saw the gondolier ask if he was to find out what was the matter. The ladies nodded. I was saved!

The gondola swung slowly in toward me and crept between the poles up to the steps of my terrace. I was helped in.

As I began to apologize one of the ladies said:

"*Che Brava!* How industrious you are, working so late. Come, where do you want us to take you?"

And so, with the evening now fallen, we floated gently over the dark reflections in the water and out under the bridge between the palaces on either side.

## Enough

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE prayer of humanity has usually been for "more." False theology has taught mankind to petition Deity for material things. The habit of thus begging the great Giver of all good has obscured the truth of being. It has given to humanity a sense of subjection rather than of true meekness, weakness rather than dominion, stupidity rather than enlightenment. This mendicant attitude loses the true sense of man as the glorious reflection of God, because it inculcates a sense of separation between God and man; whereas Christ Jesus taught (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

The prayer of Christian Science may be termed the prayer of abundance. This is true because Christian Science gives evidence that creation is spiritual, complete, and infinite. Substance is Spirit, not matter; and the ideas of divine Mind are sustained, productive, and enlightening. Thus the Christian Scientist recognizes no limitation or lack, because God's ideas are infinite and omnipresent, are substantial and enduring. The testimony of the material senses is not to be credited, as it is false and deceptive. Only through spiritual sense is the evidence of real being gained.

True prayer thus recognizes that all good is because God is, and that all that is necessary to sustain life, health, happiness, and harmony is present and indestructible. Divine Love bestows willingly and abundantly, and prayer is the grateful recognition and acknowledgment of this fact. On page 2 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states, "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." It is our viewpoint, and not Soul's benevolence, which needs changing. The material sense of creation must be exchanged for the true, the spiritual sense.

Confronted with a huge multitude, the disciples argued, "This is a desert place, and the time is now past." But through Jesus' clear consciousness of omnipresent Truth came the assurance, "They need not depart; give ye them to eat" (Matthew 14:16). The multitude was fed through the multiplication of a few loaves and fishes, and in this manner it was proved that sustenance is spiritual and not material. There was enough! There was more than enough, for there were twelve baskets of fragments left over. Where material sense saw lack, spiritual sense perceived divine provision and abundance. God is the only real cause, the one true source of supply. In His spiritual universe, which is the only real universe, there is ample and opportune provision for every least manifestation of being.

On this basis Christian Science teaches that there is enough opportunity, enough employment, enough ability for all; for God is the unlimited source of all that is needful. When thought dwells in God, all good is possible. In mathematics there is no lack of twos or fours; they are mental. For the same reason there can be no lack of ability or opportunity, for these are mental and spiritual. Material-mindedness may seem to hide the spiritual and eternal facts of being, but active spiritual thinking dispels the mist of false belief and reveals to human consciousness abundance of good. The law of Truth is practical, and applicable to all our human problems and affairs; and it is able to establish harmony in our present state of existence. Environment, chance, astrology play no part in establishing the scientific evidence of abundance and goodness.

The error of lack is due to believing matter to be substantial and real; whereas Christian Science proves with certainty that Truth, Life, and Love are the only realities. It is a fact that there is no power, intelligence, or substance apart from Spirit. Mrs. Eddy avers (Science and Health, p. 331): "The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas."

Our hearts must be open, honest, and receptive, in order that we may bring out the affluence of omniscient Spirit. If lack seems imminent we may ask ourselves: Am I utilizing my capacities to the best advantage? Am I using what I have, wisely and economically? Am I being of some service to my fellow men? These questions may awaken us to some neglected duty on our part, and serve to correct the selfish instinct of mortal mind. Self-examination often helps to unite our thought with the infinite source of supply, which we possess by spiritual reflection. We may be adding a great deal of happiness to the world by a kindly deed, or even by a happy smile or a cordial word. Sometimes a friendly assurance may be of more value than money to some lonely one. Undoubtedly kindness, mercy, justice, and love are more needed in the world than money. There is enough of good, if we will but give it out willingly and gladly.

The real man is not a creator or originator; he is God's reflection or image. He expresses the attributes and qualities of infinite Mind, without limitation or restriction. Spiritual man, our true selfhood, has no consciousness separate from eternal Life. Accordingly, man consciously expresses the infinite resources of God, eternal, ever-operative divine Principle.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## *For May Day*

HARK ye, a truce to tangled talk
And words that are dry and long.
Quicken the pace of your plodding walk
To catch the lilt of a song.

How can ye listen and stand unstirred
When the flutes of springtime play?
Is the heart a clod or a flashing bird?
Where are ner wings today?

A truce to the steps of shuffling thought
That stumble and never arrive.
Joy's not a flower that's sold or bought,
It must dance in the sun to thrive.

Then out, where the mist of the morning glows
And the pink-white blossoms sway!
Drink two by two at the cup of the rose;
'Tis May, 'tis the first of May!

CHARLES WHARTON STORK

## A Garden in the Mind's Eye

IT IS not easy to describe the fascination of a Japanese garden. Chiefly it is due to studied neglect of geometrical design. The toy summer-houses dotted here and there, the miniature lakes, and the tiny bridges crossing miniature streams, give an air of indescribable quaintness. Yet, in spite of the smallness of the dimensions, the first impression is one of vastness. . . .

I was once struck by seeing a little man sitting on a box outside a silk-store on a bald plot of ground. For three consecutive days I saw this little man sitting on the same box. . . . On the third day I pointed this little man out to the merchant who owned the store and asked what the little man was doing and why he sat there. . . . The merchant gazed at me in astonishment, mingled with pity. "Don't you know," he said, "he is one of our greatest landscape gardeners, and for three days he has been thinking out a garden for me? If you care to come here in a few days," he added, "I will show you the drawings for that garden all completed." I came in a few days, and I was shown the most exquisite set of drawings it has ever been my good fortune to behold. What a garden it would be! There were full-grown trees, stepping-stones, miniature bridges, ponds of goldfish—all presenting an appearance of vastness, yet in reality occupying an area the size of a small room. And not only was the garden itself planned out and designed, but it was also arranged to form a pattern in relation to the trees and the houses and the surrounding hills. This little old man, without stirring from his box or making a single note, had in those three days created this garden in his mind's eye, and on returning home had sketched out the final arrangement. —MORTIMER MENPES, in "Japan: A Record in Colour."

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## A Whole Spring

"*BRODIÆA, brodiæa*—Get-ap!"

It is spring in southern California. The rain-washed air is mild, clear; leftover clouds sail the blue. The sea, a deeper blue—green and purple-streaked—is lulling itself to calm again. Always the landscape is large and varied, the contours of mountains, hills, and hollows soft, flowing into one another. At most seasons, too, it lies quite bare and tawny beneath the sun, tufted only with the live oaks. But suddenly, almost overnight, it is transformed. The mantle is green, *pied*. One realizes as one never has before—if one is a northerner—the miracle of the desert's blossoming as the rose!

A man is walking over the blossoming hills, alone save for his dog. He wears a buckskin coat, which at other seasons is the color of the earth, and he carries a bamboo stick. The dog preceding him is a sharp-nosed collie and likewise matches the soil. If you have lived in one of the houses along the coast, you know that he and the dog go up the shore together every morning and, if you have come by the shore, too, and have chanced to meet him, you know he wears a red sash underneath the coat—the sash of the Voyageur—and that he probably hails from the Northwest. His flat cowboy hat sets well back on his head.

There is an air of awareness about him, as though he constantly gathered in his surroundings; but from no idle motive of curiosity, for he seems thoughtful, too, as though he must interpret what he sees and tuck it away with other things. He is not one of the endless pleasure-seeking, or health-seeking, tourists with which the section of our country abounds.

He likes flowers, he picks flowers—sometimes only a single one—from the broad breasts of the hills, each morning after he has left the shore.

"*Brodiæa, brodiæa*—Get-ap!"

* * *

HE IS HOSPITABLE at once to the little Mexican who comes up, digging brown heels into the sides of his donkey and hawking his wares.

The small dark person interests him quite as much as the flowers. His voice is throaty with a trilled *r*. Here is something else to observe. He regards the lad, sitting nonchalantly astride the patient beast. The man is, no doubt, thinking him typical of his race, with his straight black hair and white gleaming teeth and baffling Indian-Negroid features; the Spanish, which is unmistakably there, too, not betraying itself in the least.

They bargain for the nosegay extended in the child's brown little fist.

The violet-blue flowers of the wild hyacinth are clutched in a tight bunch well up near their tops, their long leafless stems hanging down like tentacles eager to seize at some nourishing element again.

One feels sure that the man will plunge them into water when he reaches home. Does he have a *wife—daughters*—who will arrange them into some setting befitting violet-blue flowers? Is the man a naturalist and will the setting not be so essential as a more dispassionate analysis? One remembers the thoughtful expression of interpretation, the red sash beneath the buckskin coat, and decides there *will* be a setting; that he doubtless brought in, also, the wide blossoming hills, the wandering clouds, the dark little vendor; that the flowers are, moreover, more than a bouquet—even a *whole spring!*

## BASTANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA PLEGARIA de la humanidad generalmente ha sido por "más". La teología errónea ha enseñado a la humanidad a pedir cosas materiales de la Deidad. La costumbre de hacer plegarias de esta manera al gran Dador de todo lo bueno ha obscurecido la verdad de la existencia. Ha dado a la humanidad un sentimiento de sumisión más bien que de humildad verdadera, de debilidad más bien que de dominio, de estupidez más bien que de esclarecimiento. Esta actitud mendicante pierde el concepto verdadero del hombre como reflejo glorioso de Dios, porque inculca un sentimiento de separación entre Dios y el hombre; mientras que Cristo Jesús enseñó: "Yo y el Padre somos uno" (John 10:30).

La oración de la Ciencia Cristiana bien puede llamarse la oración de la abundancia. Esto es verdad, porque la Ciencia Cristiana demuestra que la creación es espiritual, completa e infinita. La substancia es Espíritu y no materia; y las ideas de la Mente divina son sostenedoras, productivas e iluminadoras. Así es que el Científico Cristiano no reconoce limitación o escasez, porque las ideas de Dios son infinitas y omnipresentes, son substanciales y perdurables. El testimonio de los sentidos materiales no debiera aceptarse, puesto que es falso y engañador. La prueba de la existencia verdadera se gana sólo por medio del sentido espiritual.

La oración verdadera, por lo tanto, reconoce que todo lo bueno existe porque Dios existe, y que todo lo que haga falta para sostener la vida, la salud, la felicidad y la armonía está presente y es indestructible. El Amor divino da abundantemente y de buen grado, y la oración es el reconocimiento agradecido de este hecho. En la página 2 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "La oración no puede cambiar la Ciencia de la existencia, pero tiende a ponernos de acuerdo con ella." Es nuestro punto de vista y no la benevolencia del Alma, lo que necesita cambiar. El concepto material de la creación tiene que ser suplantado por el concepto verdadero y espiritual.

Confrontados por una multitud enorme, los discípulos razonaron: "El lugar es desierto, y la hora ya ha pasado". Pero por medio del conocimiento tan claro que Jesús tenía de la Verdad omnipresente podía dar el aseguramiento: "No tienen necesidad de irse; dadles vosotros de comer" (Mateo 14:16). Alimentó la multitud por medio de la multiplicación de unos pocos panes y peces, y de esta manera probó que nuestro sustento es espiritual y no material. ¡Había bastante! En efecto, había más que bastante, porque había doce cestos de fragmentos que sobraron. Donde el sentido material vió escasez, el sentido espiritual percibió provisión y abundancia divinas. Dios es la única causa verdadera, la única fuente verdadera de nuestra provisión. En Su universo espiritual, que es el único universo verdadero, hay provisión oportuna hasta para la menor manifestación de la existencia.

Sobre esta base la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que hay bastante oportunidad, bastante empleo, bastante capacidad para todo el mundo; porque Dios es la fuente ilimitada para todo lo que haga falta. Cuando el pensamiento mora en Dios, todo lo bueno es posible. En las matemáticas no hay escasez de doses y cuatros, puesto que son mentales. Por esta misma razón no puede haber escasez de oportunidad o de capacidad, puesto que éstas también son mentales o más bien espirituales. La materialidad puede al parecer esconder los hechos espirituales y eternos de la existencia, pero el activo pensamiento espiritual disipa las nieblas de las creencias erróneas, y revela a la conciencia humana la abundancia del bien. La ley de Dios es práctica y aplicable a todos nuestros problemas y asuntos humanos, y puede establecer la armonía en nuestro estado presente de la existencia. El ambiente, la suerte, la astrología no participan en el establecimiento de la evidencia científica de abundancia y bondad.

El error de la escasez es debido a la creencia en la materia como substancial y real; mientras que la Ciencia Cristiana prueba con certeza que la Verdad, la Vida y el Amor son las únicas realidades. Es un hecho que no hay poder, inteligencia ni substancia aparte del Espíritu. Mary Baker Eddy afirma en la página 331 de su libro CIENCIA Y SALUD: "Las Escrituras implican que Dios es el Todo en todo. De esto se puede deducir que nada posee realidad ni existencia excepto la Mente divina y Sus ideas."

Nuestros corazones deben estar abiertos y ser sinceros y receptivos, para que podamos manifestar la abundancia del Espíritu omnisciente. Si la escasez parece inminente, podemos preguntarnos a nosotros mismos: ¿Estoy utilizando mis capacidades lo mejor posible? ¿Estoy haciendo uso de lo que tengo, prudente y económicamente? ¿Soy útil a mis semejantes? Estas preguntas tal vez nos despierten para comprender que hemos faltado en alguna cosa y así contribuirán a corregir el instinto egoísta de la mente mortal. Un examen de conciencia nos ayuda a veces a unir nuestro pensamiento con la fuente inagotable de la provisión, que es nuestra por medio de la reflexión espiritual. Podemos añadir mucha felicidad al mundo por un acto de bondad o hasta por una sonrisa alegre o una palabra cariñosa. Hay momentos, cuando una palabra amistosa y consoladora tiene más valor que el dinero para una persona solitaria. No hay duda que la bondad, la misericordia, la justicia y el amor hacen más falta en el mundo que el dinero. Hay abundancia de bien, si quisiéramos circularlo solamente con alegría y buena voluntad.

El hombre verdadero no es un creador ni un originador; es el reflejo o la semejanza de Dios. Expresa los atributos y las cualidades de la Mente infinita, sin limitación ni restricción. El hombre espiritual, nuestra identidad verdadera, no tiene conciencia aparte de la Vida eterna. De acuerdo con eso, el hombre expresa conscientemente la abundancia infinita de Dios, el Principio divino, que es eterno y siempre activo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *"As Blithe As Any Bird"*

SOMEONE came whistling through the dawn
As blithe as any bird;
And who he was, or why he came,
I have not heard.

Someone came whistling to the dawn,
Marching into the day;
I think he piped so goldenly
To welcome in the May.

JEAN CROSBY HANSEN

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# Stock Market Hits Steadier Pace After Period of Irregularity

Commodity and Money Markets

## General Market Mildly Resumes Upward Trend

### Moderate Gains Recorded by Many Issues—Traction Stocks Strong

*By Forrest Price*

"Come on up."

That seemed to be the invitation issued today by market leaders to the rest of the list.

And there was a pretty general response favoring the upturn. Gains ranged all the way from fractions to 2 points or more.

There were enough losses at times to give the market an irregular appearance.

A total of about 800,000 shares changed hands.

Outstanding in activity and strength were the New York traction issues. Progress made in the plans for unification were largely responsible for the rise in these stocks.

Gains of 1 to more than 2 points were established by Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Manhattan and Interboro.

The coppers and steels together with a lot of specialties recorded gains of a point to more than 2 points.

The prominent gainers included American Telephone, Union Pacific, American Bank Note, Kayser, Magma Copper, Roan Antelope, Johns-Manville, Chile Copper, Columbia Pictures, Delaware & Hudson, Wright Aero, and Commercial Credit A and first preferred, each of the latter two reaching new highs for the year.

American Crystal Sugar preferred got up 3½ points to a new high.

Among those showing moderate losses were Food Machinery, Hercules Powder, Spiegel-May-Stern, U. S. Smelting and California Packing.

Bond buyers were a little shy. U. S. Governments were in demand at higher prices but the corporate issues were inclined to sag as a general thing. A sharp drop in Austrian 7s featured the foreign list.

Because of reduced estimates of European wheat import requirements, grain prices declined substantially in the Chicago market. Cotton prices moved narrowly.

Trade observers who keep close watch on developments in various industries in order best to learn how general business is going are heartened by reports of three large steel companies for the first quarter of the year.

These concerns, comprising the U. S. Steel Corp., National Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Company, show a distinct growth in steel earnings during the first three months of the year.

And this points to improvement in most allied industries.

Some disappointment was felt over the report of the Edison Electric Institute showing that electric power output for the week ended April 27 gained only 0.3 per cent over last year. This contrasts with an increase for the previous week of 1.7 per cent.

It may be said that future electric power output will depend upon the course of general business.

## World Silver Price Lower at 75 Cents

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—World silver prices today resumed the decline which started Saturday.

After holding unchanged at 75¾ an ounce at New York yesterday, the price for foreign bar silver for commercial use was cut ¾ of a cent to 75 cents.

This compared with the 15-year peak reached last Friday of 81 cents, and followed reductions in London and Montreal.

The London price dipped 3-16 of a penny to 34½ pence, equivalent to 75.04 cents an ounce in New York, based on the opening rate for sterling exchange.

Montreal futures prices dipped ½ to 1½ cents an ounce in the early dealings, with the May delivery quoted at 75½ cents.

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| May | .98⅞ | .99⅜ | .97⅜ | .97⅜ | —.01½ |
| July | .99¾ | 1.00 | .98 | .98⅛ | —.01¼ |
| September | 1.00⅛ | 1.00⅛ | .98⅝ | .98⅜ | —.01 |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| May | .90 | .90⅛ | .89⅛ | .89⅜ | — ⅜ |
| July | .85⅝ | .85⅝ | .84½ | .84⅜ | — ⅜ |
| September | .80⅜ | .80⅞ | .79⅝ | .79¾ | + ⅛ |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| May | .48⅝ | .49¼ | .47⅜ | .47⅜ | —.01 |
| July | .42⅜ | .42⅞ | .41⅝ | .41⅝ | — ⅜ |
| September | .39½ | .39¾ | .38⅜ | .38⅜ | — ⅜ |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| May | .57¼ | .58⅜ | .57 | .57⅜ | + ⅜ |
| July | .58⅜ | .59¼ | .58¼ | .58½ | + ¼ |
| September | .59⅞ | .60¾ | .59⅝ | .60 | + ½ |
| **Barley** | | | | | |
| May | .66 | .66 | .66 | .66 | — |
| July | .63 | .63 | .63 | .63 | — ½ |

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winnipeg Wheat** | | | | |
| May | .88⅜ | .88¼ | .88¼ | — ⅛ |
| July | .90 | .89½ | .89⅝ | — ⅛ |

## Dividend Declarations

**Increased**

| Company | Div. | Payable | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inland Steel | 50c | June 1 | May 15 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Archer-Dan-Midl | 25c | Q June 1 | May 21 |
| Do extra | 25c | June 1 | May 21 |
| Borden Co | 40c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Dallas Pow 7% pf | $1.75 | Q May 1 | Apr. 17 |
| Do $6 pf | $1.50 | Q May 1 | Apr. 17 |
| Do 6% pf | .50c | M June 1 | May 20 |
| Ford Motor Can A | .30c | May 28 | May 8 |
| Do B | .50c | May 28 | May 8 |
| Freeport Texas | .25c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Goody T&R 1st pf | .31 | Q July 1 | June 1 |
| Hawaiian Agri Co | .20c | M May 28 | May 21 |
| Hawai El Co Ltd | .15c | M May 20 | May 15 |
| Horn & Hard pf | $1.75 | Q June 1 | May 11 |
| Indus & Pow Sec | .15c | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Do extra | .10c | June 1 | May 15 |
| Nov Sco L&P 6pf | $1.50 | Q June 1 | May 15 |
| Saf Car Heating | .31 | Q July 1 | June 14 |
| Tide Wat Oil 5 pf | $1.25 | Q May 15 | May 9 |
| U S Elec L Ser E | .2c | May 15 | Apr. 30 |
| U S Steel pf | .50c | May 29 | May 3 |

### U. S. Freight Co. Tonnage

United States Freight Company reports the volume of tonnage handled in the first quarter of 1935 was about 12 per cent greater than in the like period last year.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | 1935 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last | May 1 | Apr. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | Adams Express | 400 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 33½ | 28¼ | 2 | Adams Millis | 200 | 31⅛ | 31¼ | 31¼ | | |
| 11¼ | 8 | .. | Addressograph | 900 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 7¼ | 4½ | .. | Advance Rumely | 1900 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| 8⅞ | 6¾ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 120 | 104⅜ | 3 | Air Reduction | 800 | 119¼ | 119 | 119 | 120 | |
| 20½ | 15⅜ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 1100 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17¾ | |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7 | 2¾ | .. | Alle pf ww xxx (h) | 400 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 6¾ | 3¼ | .. | Allegh pf xw (h) | 400 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | | |
| 146 | 125 | 6 | Allied Chem | 600 | 144 | 143 | 143 | 144 | |
| 127½ | 122½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 400 | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | 123⅛ | |
| 18¼ | 12 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 18400 | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 18⅛ | 17¾ | |
| 64 | 48½ | 2 | Amerada | 800 | 63½ | 63 | 63 | 63¾ | |
| 57¾ | 42 | 2 | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51¼ | |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 4100 | 24⅛ | 22¼ | 24⅛ | 22 | |
| 62 | 43 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 80 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | .. | Am Crystal Sug | 600 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 96⅞ | 57½ | .. | Am Crys Sug pf | 300 | 96⅛ | 92½ | 96⅛ | 91½ | |
| 29⅝ | 21 | .80f | Am Brake S&F | 200 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26⅛ | |
| 123¾ | 110 | 4f | Am Can | 1100 | 120¼ | 119 | 119 | 120 | |
| 20¼ | 10 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 45⅜ | 25½ | .. | Am Car & F pf | 300 | 30⅜ | 30 | 30⅜ | 30⅞ | |
| 13½ | 8 | .. | Am Chain | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | |
| 85¼ | 83 | .. | Am Chain pf | 200 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 84 | 66 | 3f | Am Chicle | 600 | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80½ | 80 | |
| 33¼ | 22½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23⅛ | |
| 3 | 1½ | .. | Am Encaustic T | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | | |
| 5⅛ | 3 | .. | Am & For Pow | 500 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| 23⅜ | 14 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 300 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17¼ | | |
| 13 | 8¼ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| 25¾ | 17 | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 400 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | | |
| 32½ | 29½ | 2.40 | Am Home Pr | 600 | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 | 29⅞ | |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | .. | Am Ice | 200 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | | |
| 37⅞ | 28⅜ | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35½ | |
| 6¾ | 4½ | .. | Am International | 1100 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 20¾ | 9 | .. | Am Locomotive | 300 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | 11 | |
| 9¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 1200 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | 9¼ | |
| 9½ | 4½ | .. | Am Mach & M ct | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 20⅞ | 13⅛ | .50b | Am Metal | 700 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | 19½ | |
| 23⅛ | 18½ | .80 | Am Mach & Fdy | 400 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 18½ | 8½ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 400 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | |
| 21¾ | 10⅛ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 300 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18⅜ | 19 | |
| 16¼ | 10½ | .. | Am Radiator | 4800 | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 147 | 134½ | 7 | Am Radiator pf | 100 | 147 | 147 | 147 | | |
| 24 | 15¾ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 2900 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | |
| 75 | 66 | 4f | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74 | |
| 7¾ | 4½ | .. | Am Seating | 1400 | 7¾ | 6¾ | 7⅜ | 6⅝ | |
| 24⅜ | 18½ | 1 | Am Sum Tobacco | 400 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | 21¾ | |
| 26¼ | 20 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 100 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | | |
| 45¼ | 31⅜ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 8200 | 43¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43 | |
| 139 | 121 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 300 | 139½ | 138⅝ | 138⅝ | | |
| 116½ | 103 | 7½b | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 300 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 116½ | |
| 18¼ | 12 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¼ | |
| 139½ | 129½ | 6 | Am Tobacco pf | 100 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | | |
| 86½ | 72½ | 5 | Am Tobacco | 100 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ | | |
| 66⅜ | 74⅜ | 5 | Am Tobacco B | 100 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 43 | 33⅜ | 2f | Am Stores | 300 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅛ | |
| 70½ | 55½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62½ | 62⅜ | |
| 140 | 176½ | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 | | |
| 113⅜ | 98⅞ | 9 | Am T & T | 4200 | 111⅝ | 110⅞ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | |
| 19⅜ | 9 | .. | Am Typ F pf (h) | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | | |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | .80 | Am Wat W & E | 400 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ | |
| 9¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Am Woolen | 1100 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 64 | 48½ | 2 | Am Woolen pf | 800 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¾ | |
| 54¾ | 35½ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 29800 | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 20 | 16⅛ | .. | Anaconda Wire | 300 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | |
| 17⅝ | 14 | .60 | Anchor Cap | 400 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | | |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Andes Copper | 1200 | 8¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | | |
| 41¼ | 36 | 1f | Archer Daniels | 500 | 40 | 39⅝ | 40 | 39⅝ | |
| 121 | 118¼ | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 20 | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | | |
| 6½ | 3¼ | .. | Armour Ill | 2400 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 106¼ | 97 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 460 | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 56 | |
| 70⅜ | 56 | 6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 300 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | | |
| 6⅜ | 4 | .. | Arnold Constable | 200 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅜ | |
| 13⅝ | 7½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 400 | 9⅛ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 95 | 80⅞ | 6f | Asso Dry G 1pf | 100 | 91 | 91 | 91 | | |
| 58⅜ | 35¾ | 2e | Atchison T&SF | 6700 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 40 | |
| 37¼ | 19½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 800 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | |
| 25⅝ | 23⅛ | 1 | Atl Refining | 3700 | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 43 | 32⅜ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 600 | 36⅝ | 35 | 35 | 36 | |
| 111⅜ | 106¾ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 40 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111 | |
| 29¾ | 15 | .. | Auburn Auto | 400 | 19⅜ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19⅜ | |
| 14 | 8½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 200 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 63 | 36¾ | 5 | Austin Nichol A | 20 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 700 | 4 | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | | |
| 6⅝ | 1½ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 400 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 15 | 7½ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 1500 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 17⅞ | 9¼ | .. | Bald & Ohio pf | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12½ | |
| 105 | 100¼ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 102 | |
| 5⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Barker Bros | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | | |
| 9¼ | 5⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 1700 | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ | 8⅜ | |
| 18 | 15¼ | .50b | Beatrice Cream | 600 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅜ | |
| 13½ | 11¼ | .50b | Belding Hem | 400 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 13¼ | |
| 17½ | 13⅝ | 1½ | Bendix Aviation | 3600 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | |
| 17⅜ | 13⅝ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 500 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 38¼ | 34 | 2 | Best & Co | 300 | 35¾ | 35 | 35 | 35⅝ | |
| 34⅝ | 21⅝ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 1600 | 26 | 25 | 25½ | 25⅞ | |
| 77¼ | 55¾ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 500 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62½ | |
| 26¼ | 14¼ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 60 | 17 | 17¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 11¾ | 9¾ | .. | Blaw Knox | 400 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | |
| 10 | 6⅛ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 1400 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8 | |
| 59⅞ | 49¾ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 300 | 54⅞ | 54¼ | 54½ | 54⅝ | |
| 98 | 90 | 4f | Bon Ami A | 100 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ | 95⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 23⅛ | 1.60 | Borden | 1100 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24 | 24 | |
| 35½ | 28¼ | 1.50 | Borg Warner | 1400 | 33¾ | 32⅝ | 33 | 33¼ | |
| 30⅛ | 24½ | 2 | Briggs Mfg | 3200 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | |
| 9⅞ | 8¾ | 10b | Bridgeport Brass | 1400 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| 33 | 23¼ | 3 | Briggs & Strat | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| 36¼ | 31¼ | 2f | Bristol Myers | 400 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | 31⅞ | |
| 44⅛ | 36½ | 3 | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 40¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 38¾ | |
| 96½ | 90 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 200 | 95¾ | 95½ | 95¾ | | |
| 24⅛ | 13 | .. | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 58½ | 43 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 200 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Bucuyrus-Erie | 300 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | .. | Budd Mfg | 400 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 13 | 8⅝ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 400 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 75 | 62¾ | 2 | Bucyrus E pf | 10 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | | |
| 33 | 25 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 10 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 4¼ | 2½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 200 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 8⅝ | 3 | .. | Burns Bros pf | 20 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 15⅜ | 13¼ | .60 | Burroughs Add | 1400 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | .. | Bush Term (h) | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 1500 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 | |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | .. | Butterick (h) | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | | |
| 20⅝ | 11⅜ | .. | Buyers | 400 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | | |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | | |
| 42½ | 36¼ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 300 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 37 | |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ | |
| 4⅜ | 2½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | |
| 16⅜ | 8¾ | .40 | Canada Dry | 800 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 13¾ | 9⅜ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 4000 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | |
| 90 | 85 | 5 | Caro C&O st | 50 | 88¼ | 85¼ | 89¼ | | |
| 83 | 63¼ | .. | Case Thresh | 2000 | 65⅜ | 63¾ | 64½ | 53⅞ | |
| 44⅝ | 36½ | 1f | Caterpillar Trac | 1600 | 44½ | 43⅜ | 44 | 43¾ | |
| 35⅜ | 19½ | .. | Celanese Corp | 500 | 21 | 20½ | 20¾ | 20½ | |
| 4⅝ | 1⅞ | .. | Celotex Co (h) | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 25½ | 11¼ | .. | Celotex Co pf (h) | 100 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17½ | 17¼ | |
| 12⅞ | 6⅜ | .. | Century Ribbon | 200 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | | |
| 63¼ | 38⅝ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 12500 | 60¼ | 58⅜ | 58⅝ | 58¾ | |
| 6⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Certain-Teed | 300 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 13¾ | 7½ | .. | Certain-Teed pf | 40 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | | |
| 65⅜ | 37⅛ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1400 | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 42 | |
| 21¾ | ¾ | .. | Chi & Gt West (h) | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 3 | ⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ | |
| 4¾ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 500 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | Chi & N'western | 200 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 10⅜ | 4⅛ | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | | |
| 7⅞ | 4⅜ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 200 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅜ | |
| 26⅛ | 20 | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 300 | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| 2⅜ | 1 | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 29⅜ | 25½ | 2 | Chickasha Cot O | 500 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26 | |
| 14⅞ | 9 | .. | Chile Copper | 620 | 15¼ | 14 | 15 | 14 | |
| 42½ | 31 | 1 | Chrysler | 17500 | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37½ | |
| 5 | 3¼ | .. | City Stores n | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 122 | 112½ | 7 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 40 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| 209 | 161⅞ | 8 | Coca-Cola | 200 | 203¾ | 201 | 201 | 204 | |
| 18¼ | 16⅛ | .50 | Colgate-Palm-P | 500 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| 9 | 6 | .. | Colg-Palm-P pf | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 57⅞ | 55⅜ | 3 | Coca-Cola A | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 54⅞ | |
| 15⅝ | 9 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 500 | 11¼ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 10⅝ | |
| 85 | 69⅜ | .. | Collins & A pf | 10 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 5½ | 1½ | .. | Colo F & Ir (h) | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | 1¼ | |
| 28½ | 5 | .. | Colo F&I pf (h) | 120 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 | |
| 19⅝ | 10¾ | .. | Colo & Southern | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 13 | 6⅜ | .. | Colo & So 2pf | 90 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | | |
| 7¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Columbia Gas | 2500 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 67 | 35½ | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 300 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62¼ | |
| 45⅜ | 24½ | 1f | Columbia Pic vtc | 500 | 44½ | 41⅜ | 44⅜ | 41⅝ | |
| 80¼ | 54½ | 4 | Columbian Carb | 300 | 78¼ | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| 47¼ | 39½ | 2 | Comm Credit | 800 | 43⅝ | 43½ | 43½ | 44 | |
| 58 | 52½ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 700 | 56⅜ | 57⅜ | 58⅜ | | |
| 116½ | 109⅞ | 6¼ | Comm Cred 1pf | 110 | 118¼ | 116½ | 118 | 116½ | |
| 32¼ | 29 | 1¼ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 400 | 32¼ | 31⅜ | 32½ | 31 | |
| 33 | 29½ | 2 | Com Cr 6% pf B | 510 | 32¼ | 31½ | 32½ | 31½ | |
| 63½ | 52 | 2f | Commun Tr | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61½ | 60 | |
| 23⅞ | 17⅝ | .85f | Comm Solvents | 5300 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | 19¼ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | .. | Comwlth & So | 1000 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 | |
| 42⅞ | 29⅛ | 3 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 1200 | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40½ | |
| 10½ | 9 | .. | Congress Cigar | 200 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | |
| 34⅝ | 27 | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 300 | 32⅜ | 31⅝ | 32 | 32¼ | |
| 22⅝ | 15¾ | .50g | Consol Film 1 pf | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17¼ | |
| 24⅜ | 15⅞ | 1 | Consol Gas | 7500 | 23½ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | |
| 96¼ | 72⅛ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 500 | 94¼ | 93½ | 94¼ | 94½ | |
| 2¼ | 1½ | .. | Consol Laundries | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | | |
| 8⅝ | 6½ | .. | Consol Oil | 2000 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 | |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Consol Textile | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 13⅜ | 9⅜ | .. | Container A | 300 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ | |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | | |
| 1 | ⅝ | .. | Cont BakingB | 1500 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 54 | 46¼ | 4 | Cont Bakingpf | 200 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 51 | |
| 74⅛ | 62¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 700 | 72½ | 71½ | 72 | 72 | |
| 9½ | 7 | .15b | Cont Dia Fibre | 400 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 34 | 28⅞ | 1.20f | Cont Insurance | 500 | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 32¼ | 31½ | |
| 15¾ | ¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 300 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ | |
| 20 | 15⅛ | .12½b | Cont Oil | 4500 | 20 | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 20 | |
| 48½ | 41¾ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 10 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 68¾ | 62 | 3 | Corn Products | 700 | 67⅜ | 67 | 67⅛ | 67¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | .. | Coty | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | 2f | Cream of Wheat | 500 | 36¼ | 35¾ | 36¾ | 36⅞ | |
| 16⅜ | 12½ | .. | Crosley Radio | 300 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | 29½ | |
| 47¾ | 43½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 20 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | | |
| 7⅜ | 5⅜ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 400 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ | |
| 61⅞ | 40½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 90 | 60 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60 | |
| 47½ | 41 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 300 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41½ | |
| 22⅝ | 15 | .. | Curtis Publishg | 300 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | 19⅜ | |
| 101 | 89½ | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 300 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 100 | |
| 3 | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 2000 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 1500 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8½ | |
| 83 | 73 | 7 | Cushman | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | | |
| 20¾ | 16 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 200 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19 | |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | | |
| 31 | 22¾ | .. | Deere & Co | 1600 | 29¼ | 28 | 28 | 27¾ | |
| 22½ | 19 | .20g | Deere & Co. pf | 300 | 21½ | 22⅜ | 23⅜ | 23¼ | |
| 43½ | 22½ | .. | Del & Hudson | 700 | 29¼ | 28½ | 28½ | 27½ | |
| 19¼ | 11 | .. | Del Lack & W | 1000 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13½ | |
| 6 | 2¾ | .. | Detroit & Mack | 10 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | | |
| 31½ | 26½ | 1f | Diamond Match | 300 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | |
| 12½ | 8 | .. | Det & Mack pf | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | | |
| 42⅜ | 34½ | 2f | Dome Mines | 700 | 41⅞ | 41 | 41 | | |
| 26½ | 10¼ | .. | Douglas A | 2000 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25 | |
| 26⅛ | 20 | .. | Dresser A | 500 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | | |
| 99½ | 86¾ | 2.60 | du Pont de Nem | 2600 | 97½ | 95¼ | 95½ | 96¾ | |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | | |
| 146 | 110½ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 600 | 139½ | 136 | 136 | 138 | |
| 155 | 141 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 20 | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 | |
| 20⅞ | 16⅜ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 1100 | 19 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 19¼ | |
| 7¾ | 3¼ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 29 | 19½ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 4800 | 30 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Elec Boat | 600 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 200 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | | |
| 7⅞ | 2½ | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 200 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 3 | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ | |
| 49½ | 39 | 2.25 | Elec Sto Battery | 600 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | 42⅝ | |
| 60½ | 52⅜ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 400 | 58¾ | 54½ | 58½ | 58½ | |
| 21½ | 14½ | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 300 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | 21 | |
| 22⅜ | 15½ | .. | Engineers PS 6pf | 900 | 22½ | 21 | 22¼ | | |
| 22 | 14½ | .. | Engineers PS ww | 200 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | | |
| 14 | 7⅞ | .. | Erie RR | 700 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 12⅞ | 10½ | .80 | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 23¼ | 16¼ | .75b | Evans Products | 600 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | 17½ | |
| | | | **Exchange Buffet** | 40 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2 | |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | | |
| 35⅜ | 17 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 800 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | 23 | |
| 101 | 71½ | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 20 | 92 | 93 | 93 | | |
| 9⅜ | 3⅝ | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 1200 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9½ | 8⅝ | |
| 65 | 48 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 40 | 63½ | 61 | 63½ | | |
| 72 | 46 | .. | Fed Min & Sm | 100 | 70 | 70 | 70 | | |
| 4⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ | |
| 20½ | 16½ | .60f | Fed C Dept Sto | 300 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 34½ | 28⅛ | 1.30f | Fidelity Phe F In | 500 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | |
| 111 | 106½ | 6½ | Filene's pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | | |
| 94⅜ | 84½ | 6 | Firestn T&R pf A | 400 | 91 | 90½ | 90⅞ | 91 | |
| 56 | 46 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 300 | 48 | 47½ | 48 | 48¼ | |
| 39¾ | 14 | 1 | Florsheim Shoe A | 100 |

Business and Industry

# Japanese Exports Shoot Up 22 Per Cent in First Quarter

Commerce and Finance

## Dutch Currency Weathers Storm Of Bear Attacks

### Netherlands Bank Raises Discount Rate Twice, Emits Gold Freely

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands florin is considered here to have just successfully weathered a storm of bear speculation. Following the fall of the Belgian franc, foreign speculation started operations against the florin on an even larger scale than occurred in the summer of 1933.

Florin securities were thrown on the market. And in a fortnight gold to the value of 150,000,000 florins ($100,000,000) left the vaults of the Netherlands Bank in defense of the florin. The Netherlands Bank raised its discount rate twice in seven days by 1 per cent each time. At 4½ per cent the discount rate brake performed its duty and put a curb on credits.

**Bank Repels Attack**

Meanwhile the gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank proved sufficient to repulse the attack. At the beginning of April bullion (gold and silver) stocks amounted to 834,000,000 florins ($556,000,000).

The gold and silver coverage for the paper money was 80.2 per cent. The legal coverage need only be 40 per cent. So there was a wide margin to spare. During the first week of the bear attack, the Netherlands Bank was drained of 34,000,000 florins gold. The second week saw a drain of 106,000,000 florins.

Every attack was answered by a vigorous gold bombardment. Bears were defeated. Confidence returned and in the third week of the raid on the florin the Netherlands Bank lost only 12,000,000 of gold, leaving the gold coverage at 70.9 per cent and the coverage by gold and silver at 73 per cent.

Stocks and shares have stood up well. The index number of stock exchange prices in the middle of April at 130.03 was only a fraction higher than in the beginning of April at 129.57.

Meanwhile the fall of the Belgian franc meant a severe blow to investors. Scores of millions of florins are invested in Belgium. By one stroke of the pen 30 per cent was shorn off these investments. Of Netherlands imports—amounting to roughly 1,000,000,000 florins ($666,000,000) in 1934—10 per cent came from Belgium.

**Shipping Needs Relief**

Netherlands exports in 1934 were well over 700,000,000 florins ($466,000,000) of which 11.5 per cent went to Belgium. Cheap francs are now expected to swell Belgian imports into the Netherlands, while dear florins may interfere with the sale of Netherlands products in Belgium.

Depression of Netherlands shipping has induced the Government to draft a general relief and reorganization plan, including a subsidy of 8,000,000 florins ($5,350,000) to the Holland America Line for the building of a new passenger liner Prinsendam, twin ship to the Statendam.

The Netherlands merchant fleet today numbers 406 ships, having a total tonnage of 1,900,361. Since 1930 none of the Dutch shipping companies have paid any dividend. In 1929 the merchant fleet earned a net income of 196,000,000 florins. In 1933 only 66,000,000 florins ($44,000,000) were earned.

Competition is now such that lasting improvement in the shipping business is regarded as only possible through international co-operation.

## New Silver Market Starts Operations In City of London

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Dealings were instituted in fine silver options today on the metal exchange, opening a new silver market. The options are for periods up to three months.

The first market was timed for 1:20 p. m., to 1:25 p. m., and the second from 3:45 p. m., to 4:15 p. m. These hours will apply daily hereafter from Monday to Friday. Saturday hours will be from 11:30 to 11:45 a. m.

The official announcement of the new market stated "there will be a daily clearing (as for tin and copper) and warrants tendered in fulfillment of contracts must be those issued by Messers. N. M. Rothschild & Sons for silver stored at their refinery, 19 Royal Mint Street E. C."

The announcement came as no surprise to the existing silver market, as the plan had been under consideration for some time. Some years prior to the war, the metal exchange did some dealing in silver but dropped it after about three years.

The revival is believed to be due to the fact that greater interest and importance is attached to silver now that the United States has taken steps to raise the price.

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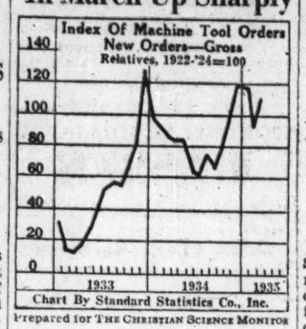
## Machine Tool Orders In March Up Sharply




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ABILITY of machine tool orders to recover sharply in March, following an abrupt decline in the preceding month, is encouraging as to near term prospects.

Advance reports for April indicate a fairly well-sustained tool demand, suggesting that the spring seasonal recession this year will not be so pronounced as in 1934.

## Shell Union Oil Cuts Down Year's Loss to $949,111

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 1—The Shell Union Oil Corporation for the year 1934 shows a net loss of $949,111 from operations, after depletion, depreciation, drilling expense, interest and taxes, compared with a loss of $5,250,291 a year earlier, it is announced.

A net charge against income of $404,790 in connection with debenture retirement brought the loss for 1934 to $1,353,901, compared with a loss of $4,240,965 for 1933, after allowing for profit realized that year through purchase and retirement of the company's own debentures.

As of Dec. 31, 1934, the report lists current assets at $62,932,492 and current liabilities at $23,863,558, compared with $78,399,163 and $21,615,112 a year earlier.

Cash and United States Government bonds amounted to $14,178,642, or $14,305,196 less than a year ago.

Over the period the funded debt was reduced by $32,428,000, but for this purpose $9,000,000 was borrowed on one, two and three-year notes, making a net reduction of $23,428,000.

In the last five years the company has reduced its funded indebtedness from $216,334,500 to $56,208,500, and practically all property purchase and mortgage obligations have been paid off.

## A. F. of L. Reports Small March-April Gain in Employment

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Employment gains in both March and April were reported by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, but he found them "so slight as to be of little consequence" when compared with 11,500,000 out of work on April 1.

Preliminary trade union employment figures for April, Mr. Green said, showed slight increases. Complete figures for all industry in March showed a gain of 123,000 over February. Both gains were less than those reported for the corresponding month and year.

"We estimate the number at work in March, 1935, at 39,058,000 compared to 39,005,000 in March last year.

"Employment gains this spring have made relatively little change in the nation's relief rolls. In January there were 4,618,000 families on relief; in March, 4,396,000 (preliminary)."

## Refunding Record Made by Treasury

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 1 — All records, in the point of time, for Liberty bond conversions have been broken, according to the Treasury yesterday.

Nine days ago the exchange offering was made and $1,927,000,000 of the $1,933,000,000 of First Liberty bonds called for redemption on June 15 had been turned in by holders in exchange for new 2⅞ per cent bonds or 1⅝ per cent five-year notes, Treasury compilations showed yesterday.

One reason for the rapid success with which the operation has been carried out is that all but about $540,000,000 of the First Libertys were totally tax-exempt and had been closely held, the great majority of them by individuals or estates.

Another reason is that the Treasury in offering to exchange new securities for the Libertys at par, reserved the right on any date after April 29 to charge a premium.

## Clericy Consolidated To Test No. Carolina Mine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALISBURY, N. C., May 1—After examination and recommendation by the Milton Hershey Company of Montreal, consulting mining engineers, the Clericy Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of Ottawa, Canada, has agreed to pump out and sample the Whitney-Isenhour mines in this county which adjoins the well known Gold Hill mine.

The property is owned by the Carolina Aluminum Company of America, and the Clericy organization has a lease to buy controlling interest if the assays show that commercial ore may be profitably mined.

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## U. S. Steel Deficit Decidedly Smaller In First Quarter

### Loss $2,173,000 Against $10,200,000 in 1934—Two Other Reports

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 1—The United States Steel Corporation reduced its net loss to $2,173,801 in the first quarter of this year from $10,234,413 in the final quarter of 1934, and compares with $6,989,965 in the first quarter of last year, it was announced yesterday.

The directors voted the usual 50 cents a share dividend on the 7 per cent preferred stock. Total accumulations on the preferred issue now amount to $12.50 a share on the 3,602,811 shares.

Profit from operations in the past quarter was $12,428,449 before depreciation, interest and other charges, which was the second largest for any quarter since 1931. This compares with a profit from operations of $3,761,716 in the preceding quarter and $6,578,731 in the quarter ended March 31, 1934.

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Reflecting in part the location of plants near automobile manufacturing centers, National Steel Corporation and Inland Steel Company both scored wide gains in net over a year ago.

National Steel's earnings in the first quarter of $3,367,632 equaled $1.56 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,642,328, or 76 cents a share in the like period last year.

Inland increased its dividend to 50 cents a share from the 25 cents a share paid in the previous three qharters. Net earnings for the quarter of $2,465,796 equaled $2.05 a share compared with $1,104,537, or 92 cents a share in the March quarter of 1934.

## World Gold Output In March Larger

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Production of gold throughout the world in March totaled 2,290,000 fine ounces compared with 2,147,000 in February, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

In the United States production was 269,000 ounces compared with 220,000 in February. Canadian output was 242,000 ounces compared with 229,000 in February.

South African production was 882,000 ounces compared with 820,000 in February.

## Japan, Despite Growing Debts, Is Enjoying Industrial Boom

### Unemployment Small Due to Increasing Exports, Rising Military and Naval Expenditures, Road Building in Manchoukuo—Fiscal Deficits Mount

By William Henry Chamberlain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—In Japan, as in America and in most other countries, observers of the present economic situation tend to divide themselves into optimists and pessimists as regards the future. The division is by no means along national lines; foreign bankers and residents of long standing are sometimes more hopeful than are Japanese businessmen and economists.

The difficulty of predicting with any assurance the future course of development is enhanced by the fact that Japan, like many other countries, although for somewhat different reasons, has tossed many of the accepted prewar canons of orthodox finance and economics into the wastebasket. Here, as in many other respects, the "Manchurian Incident" marked a turning point in Japanese policy.

**Ambitious Expansion Program**

Up to the latter part of 1931 Japan had been struggling to overcome its difficulties by adopting the methods of retrenchment and deflation. Since that time the country has created what a Japanese economist calls "an uncertain boom" by depreciating its currency more than its principal commercial rivals, by pushing its exports vigorously on foreign markets, by immensely increasing its military and naval expenditures (with a consequent growth of orders for the metal, machine-building, chemical and other industries which minister to the making of munitions), by lavishly financing an ambitious program of railroad and road-building in Manchoukuo, and by paying the bills through continual new issues of so-called "red ink bonds" to fill the large gaps between revenue and expenditure in the annual budgets.

Some features of contemporary Japanese life speak loudly for the views of the optimists. The nation makes the impression of being at work; unemployment is small; there is little visible destitution, at least in the towns; expenditures on relief are negligible compared with those of America or even of England and Germany. The forward march of Japanese products on the markets of the world proceeds; exports during the first three months of 1935 realized 583,705,000 yen (about 167,000,000 dollars at present rates of exchange), an increase of 22 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

**Budget Deficits Growing**

The industrial boom affects not only Japan's consumption goods industries, textiles, rubber goods, etc., but also chemical products and machinery. Japan is now the second largest world producer of sulphuric acid, with 1,512,119 tons in 1934, as against 952,737 tons in 1930. Both the production and the exportation of machinery reached high records in 1934, production being valued at 967,867,100 yen and exports at 132,850,900 yen. Japan's exports of machinery, in which rolling stock constituted the largest single item, went almost exclusively to Asiatic countries, 65 per cent being absorbed by Manchoukuo, 25 per cent by China.

Pessimists usually concentrate their attention on the state of Japan's finances, and on the rapid growth of the national debt, which will probably reach 10,000,000,000 yen before the end of the present fiscal year, which runs from April, 1935, until April, 1936. Deficits in the budgets of the last two years have run to 957,000,000 yen and 840,000,000 yen, respectively, and the total amount of loans which will be issued during the present fiscal year may reach the high figure of 1,200,000,000 or 1,300,000,000 yen. The appropriations of the war and navy ministries have been growing from year to year, until they now amount to about 1,020,000,000 yen, or a little over 46 per cent of the total budget expenditures. This means that Japan is extending about thre times more of its state income on land and naval armaments than is the case with Great Britain or America.

**Munitions Boom Uncertain**

Some observers believe that the present "munitions boom" in Japan carries the seeds of future difficulties. The present lavish rate of military and naval expenditure has been accompanied by huge deficits which can scarcely continue indefinitely without affecting the state credit and the value of the currency. On the other hand an abrupt cessation of expenditure in this field would create a severe industrial crisis, unless compensatory uses for the products of heavy industry could be found.

Another problem arises in connection with the development of Manchukuo. Japan's exports to that territory increased from 77,000,000 yen in 1931 to 404,000,000 yen in 1934; Manchukuo now takes over 18 per cent of Japan's total exports. But at the same time the investment of Japanese capital in Manchukuo has been proceeding at a correspondingly rapid rate; it reached 99,000,000 yen in 1932, 176,000,000 in 1933, and 237,000,000 in 1934. If this process goes on it is conceivable that Japan might find in Manchukuo financial difficulties comparable with those which America experienced with Germany and South America, when a period of liberal crediting and expansive trade ended in a crash, brought about by the inability of America's debtors to transfer the interest and principal on their obligations.

**Trade Balance Unfavorable**

Japan, of course, enjoys political control over Manchoukuo which America did not possess over South America or Germany. Yet one already hears complaints that Manchoukuo coal, timber, aluminum and soda industries are threatening the vested interests of similar industries in Japan.

While many other countries are complaining of the severe competition of cheap Japanese goods, some Japanese manufacturers and industrialists profess to fear the competition of products from Manchoukuo, where labor costs less than in Japan and where some natural resources are more abundant. Japan is already beginning to face a dilemma that is not unfamiliar in the experience of other countries. If it admits Manchoukuo products freely, established Japanese businesses are apt to complain. If it restricts their admission severely, a situation may arise where the Japanese investments will not be able to pay their way.

An unfavorable balance of trade which has amounted to approximately 350,000,000 yen from Jan. 1, 1932, until April 1, 1935, is another factor which may lead to a progressive decline of the yen and force the Government in time to adopt drastic measures, such as the impounding and realization of Japanese investments abroad. There is a general, although by no means universal impression that the present year will witness a further decline in the value of the yen, as measured in gold and in the leading foreign currencies. At the present moment the Japanese currency unit is worth 17 American gold cents or 28 present-day cents.

There is general agreement among optimists and pessimists that Japan has a year or two of "the uncertain boom" ahead of it. Then the pessimists foresee dark clouds, inability of the market to absorb further bond issues, a shortage of liquid funds for investment, overproduction and a sudden collapse of the present industrial activity. The optimists believe that ways out of the difficulties will be found. In the meantime the general mood could perhaps be summed up in the phrase: Sufficient for the year is the crisis thereof.

## The World's Business

### When the Melting Point in Silver Currency Is Reached

THE silver coins of nations vary as to their silver content. As the price of the metal goes up, those coins may become more valuable as metal than as money. That is to say, you could buy more by melting down the coin than by using it as a coin. This happened in Mexico last week. The event caused a currency crisis till the Government had taken remedial measures. Mexico embargoed the export of coins and the coins themselves were called in and exchanged for paper money. One of the announced provisions in the Morgenthau-Lopez understanding, incidentally, is the enlistment of the American authorities to prevent smuggling over the Mexican border.

* * *

The "melting point" of the Mexican peso is 72 cents. Yet one of the goals of American silver buying is to put the price up to $1.29 an ounce. In that event (other things being equal), other "melting points" will have been passed. Indeed, several have been passed already with the Mexican peso. Here is a list:

Ethiopia, 43½ cents.
Peru, 59 cents.
Costa Rica, 62.8 cents.
Chile, 66.4 cents.
Colombia, 77¼ cents.
India, $1.06.

With silver currently selling at 75 cents, there must have been a crisis of some sort or other in Ethiopia, Peru, Costa Rica and Chile, as well as Mexico. Ethiopia is probably too concerned with its Italian difficulty to worry overmuch about the effect of the American silver policy on its currency. Besides, Addis Abeba is some distance away from the beaten path. Peru and Chile do not have much silver in circulation. Costa Rica has already taken Mexican action. In all probability Colombia has done the same. It is to India that the attention of most commentators has turned. Here a "melting point" crisis would be much greater than in Mexico. For India uses far more silver than Mexico. Also, the rupee would again become a football in British-Indian affairs—at a time when Downing Street is launching India on the delicate sea of self-government.

* * *

The complication in India is that, although India uses silver-coined rupees, the external value of its currency is tied to the pound sterling. The rate is 1s. 6d. for the rupee. The price of silver thus has to pass a certain point in sterling before the melting point is reached. $1.06 is figured on the basis of the present pound-dollar rate. In the event of an approach to that level three possibilities have been indicated:

(1) that the silver content of the rupee would be reduced; i. e., devaluation;

(2) that the rupee-sterling rate would be raised beyond 1s. 6d. in conformity with the higher price of the rupee's silver content;

(3) that the external rate of the pound in gold (meaning dollars as well) would be raised—thereby lifting the external rate of the rupee in gold (dollars) and at the same time the melting point of silver rupees.

Which? I have discussed the problem with several houses having connections in India. The consensus is that none of the three courses would be taken. All that the Indian Government would do, it is surmised, would be to follow the Mexican example. That is, it would slap on an embargo—thus separating the price of silver inside India from the outside price.

* * *

Some speculation has been aroused as to whether the silver policy is being used as a weapon to force a rise in the gold (meaning dollar as well) value of sterling. I am merely reporting the chatter. To me the talk seems foolish. If the Roosevelt Administration wanted to push sterling back to the $5 height, it has the Stabilization Fund at its disposal, a fund which could buy pounds just as easily as silver in attaining such an object. Silver buying for such an object appears a very roundabout method of doing something simple. Perhaps the gossip arises from the current effort in financial circles to rationalize the irrational!

Silver's climb is a reminder of wartime soaring. In 1919 the metal went over $1.38. The problem of melting points presented itself then. At the record level the American silver dollar was worth more as metal than as coin. I suppose there must have been some melting down. In India there certainly was. Hindus, always alive to the appreciation of silver in value, began to present their paper notes to the banks and ask for silver rupees, which were promptly stored or melted down. If the price had remained at that peak, the currency system would have had to be rearranged.

* * *

Soon after the war I came in contact with a melting-point problem in China. Here is a country on several standards—silver, copper, inconvertible paper, and straight-out barter. All the standard coins circulate at almost their intrinsic value. Thus China, so often regarded as only on a silver standard, may be said to be on a commodity standard. In the province of Shantung the copper "cash" is used a great deal. In 1920 this coin went to a premium as metal, and a lively Japanese trade sprang up in imported "cash" from China. In Japan the coins were melted down and the metal returned to China for recoinage at the mints. The Japanese, then practically in control of Shantung, effected a devaluation for China, leaving the profits, however, in Japan!

H. B. E.

## Sloan Contrasts Motorcar With Cotton Exports

### General Motors Head Points Fallacy of 'Theory of Scarcity'

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, May 1—In the hope of discouraging "another excursion into economic wonderland," Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, issued a statement today condemning a recent suggestion made by Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator. The latter says Mr. Sloan, finding fault with the growing increase of motorcar exports and the growing decrease in cotton exports, has proposed to correct the difficulty by more regulation, the universal cure-all.

Recommending that Mr. Davis look into the fundamentals "and find out what is really happening," Mr. Sloan states that the reason the world markets are absorbing an increasing number of American motorcars, "is simply because they can buy greater value of motorcars in the world markets from America than from anywhere else."

He continues:

"Now as to cotton. The circumstances are directly opposite. Other producers of cotton are glad to sell at lower prices, hence they get the business. The number of dollars available in foreign exchange is, to be true, a factor. But far more fundamental is the question as to whether the deal is possible irrespective of foreign exchange.

"But let us look into the matter further. Why is it that 40 to 50 per cent of our cotton was formerly sold abroad, and why are conditions now so different? It is a practical illustration of the fallacy of the 'theory of scarcity,' which has hypnotized our economic thinking. That thinking prejudices our whole national economy. Normal recovery is retarded.

"The automotive industry suffers relatively, but because of its recognized high efficiency and large volume possibilities as compared with competing manufacturers in other producing countries, it is still able to exist and to sell its products abroad, but the unfortunate producer of cotton for export has not the same fundamental advantages. I sympathize with him. I sincerely hope that something will be done. But if it is not, his suffering will be short lived because he cannot continue to exist in the face of such a policy.

"What is suggested is nothing more or less than to regulate out of the world markets American motorcars that represent American labor, American material, even a certain amount of American cotton itself, and try to substitute more cotton that we cannot sell at the price we must ask.

"I make these observations in the hope of discouraging what will turn out to be another excursion into economic wonderland, and in behalf of the automotive industry as well as of national recovery, in both of which I am profoundly interested."

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## Slight Decrease Is Expected In Output of Foreign Cotton

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 1—Foreign cotton production for the current season, exclusive of China and Russia, is now estimated at 8,842,000 bales, according to a report by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is slightly smaller than the 1933-34 crop in such countries now estimated at 88,865,000 bales, but is about 10 per cent larger than the average production for the 10 years ended with 1932-33. The 1934-35 output will be about 100,000 bales below the previous peak of 1925-26.

The area of foreign cotton, exclusive of Russia and China, for the current season is estimated at a little less than 34,400,000 acres which is approximately 1,200,000 acres less than the estimate for the previous season and 2,200,000 acres below the peak of 1925-26. The estimate of foreign acreage for 1934-35, not including Russia and China, is about 5 per cent larger than the average for the 10 years 1932-33.

**World Cotton Study**

This report is part of a comprehensive study of the world cotton situation, intended to show the competion of foreign cotton with American; factors affecting demand and production in the United States, and the effect of the adjustment program upon cotton production and the income to cotton growers.

In the decade 1891-1900, foreign cotton production, exclusive of China, amounted to about 30 per cent of the world total (excluding China), whereas in the last 10 years it represented about 40 per cent, says the bureau.

Cotton acreage in foreign countries, as in the United States, tends to increase or decrease annually with material changes in actual cotton prices within these countries or with significant changes in cotton prices relative to prices of alternative products, it is stated.

"If American cotton prices during the current season had averaged about 10 cents a pound with the ratio of foreign to domestic cotton prices and the prices of other commodities as they have been," according to the report, "cotton acreage in foreign countries in 1935 would probably be but little if any greater than in 1934.

"If American cotton had been around 15 cents, on the other hand, and with other conditions as specified," the report continues, "foreign acreage, excluding Russia, in 1935-36 might have increased about 10 per cent over the estimated acreage."

**Competition Greater**

The bureau finds that "competition of foreign cotton is also becoming greater on a quality basis," since India and China have been shifting to varieties that produce a staple length more nearly similar to that of the American crop. Brazil and Egypt, the last few years, have been producing an increasingly large proportion of similar staple, and many of the smaller producing countries are reported to be producing large proportions of American upland varieties.

Acreage in India next season is expected by the bureau to be increased about 5 per cent, but it is stated that Egyptian acreage may be reduced. The bureau says the trend of acreage in Brazil, particularly in the southern states, is likely to continue upward unless cotton prices decline materially or coffee prices increase materially.

As to Russia, the bureau says it seems probable that further expansion will be slow. In China, it is stated, "it is not improbable that cotton production will continue to increase, although perhaps at a rather slow rate. Chinese and Russian cotton do not enter international trade in material volume. The most significant cotton areas from the standpoint of international competition are, first, the United States, second, India; third, Egypt; and fourth, on the basis of 1934 performance, Brazil.

## Stock Market Trading In April Highest in Months

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Trading in the New York Stock Exchange in April reached the largest volume for any month since December.

The turnover approximated 22,400,000 shares, compared with 15,850,057 in March. The April total was substantially under April of 1934, however, when volume aggregated 29,845,282 shares.

## Local Classified

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

TIME and the RIVER...
Never was there a time when apartments overlooking the river could be lived in so economically. When it costs so little more for the best, why be content with less than the best? At 250 and 512 Beacon Street, Boston, a variety of demands of space and purse are met. We suggest an appointment with Mr. Finnerty, who may be phoned at
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Several three-room apartments are available in this most desirable building. We suggest you see them today.
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● MODERN
Everything about The Eliot is up-to-date . . . the attractive Colonial Lobby, beautifully designed interiors, comfortably equipped suites. An atmosphere that appeals to Monitor readers. Conveniently located. 1, 2 and 3-room apartments, housekeeping and non-housekeeping. Rates from $50. Every service available. Tel. Commonwealth 1484.
The ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY — Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 1239. Open eves.

LIVE out of doors; attractive rooms or apartment; porch; furn. or unfurn.; very desirable res. section; bus, woman. JAM. 3938 (Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Few subleases, furnished, unfurnished, beautiful garden development; tenants carefully selected; Hudson View Gardens, Pinehurst Realty Corp., W. 183rd St. and Pinehurst. Tel. Wa. 7-7360.

ONE SHERIDAN SQ., New York City, 2 blocks west of Washington Sq.—Large studio living room, kitchen, elec. refrigeration; many unsolicited letters from tenants testifying to careful, restricted, sympathetic management. Apply premises or John 4-1485.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat and continuous hot water included in rent; fireplace; adults. Park. 0790.

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To rent for summer months, cool, comfortably furnished apartment, 6 rooms, porch, refrigerator; available 2 or 3 months; $80 monthly. L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 20 Ware St.—Will let 2-room furnished apartments for summer months; rent reasonable. Kirk. 8592 or see Jan.

N. Y. C., 166 East 96th—Beautiful 3 rooms, kitchenette, southwest exposure; sublet to Oct. 1; $55. Sac. 2-4778 before 11 a. m.

SUBLET—June-October, spacious apartment; attractively furnished; six rooms, quiet, well ventilated; centrally located. Write Box J-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., Park Avenue, 67th Street—Great bargain; exceptional opportunity for desirable occupants; sublet for six weeks; two rooms, bath; G. E. refrigerator; free daily maid service; $130 for entire six weeks, beginning any time in May after 15th. Apply immediately. Write Box K-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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**HOMES TO SHARE**

PELHAM, N. Y.—Will share comfortable private home with business couple. 27 Sixth St., near Parkway. Phone 2108-J Pelham.

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COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention, experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa. N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUMAN, Collingswood 3-0053.

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WE receive guests for rest and study; ideally located; home table, spacious rooms; $2 a day; references desirable. Phone 184, ring 3, MRS. FRANK PATTON, 7 Second St., Bristol, N. H.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**

VERONA, N. J.
Ideal 8-room house for sale, 4 bedrooms, sun porch, oil burner, 2 garages, latest improvements; 8 miles from Newark. 150 Elmwood Road. Ver. 8-9407.

**HOUSES FURNISHED**

COMING TO BOSTON?
For rent, modern seven-room furnished home, 20 minutes from Boston, for May and June or summer months. F-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOUSES TO LET**

SUMMER HOME — Furnished; near beach; six rooms, bath, shower, fireplace, sun porch, large screened porch overlooking Quincy Bay, 246 Bellevue Road, Squantum, Mass. Granite 1342-M.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—9-room house for rent, 255 Gregory Ave., 4 rooms first floor; beautiful grounds; any broker.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2490

When Looking for a Mover Call
H. E. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
WALT STACEY, Prop.
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BEAUTY All Branches of Beauty Culture. MAUD A. WHITE, 329 Little Bldg., Boston. Han. 1463.

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FUR STORAGE Call LIBerty 9383. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., 250 Devonshire St., Boston. C H Anderson.

15½ MILLION DOLLARS of assets behind the insurance policy that protects each coat in our cold storage. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIBerty 2734

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

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First-Class Help of All Nationalities
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Efficient office and technical help
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CLIFFWOOD BEACH, N. J.—Attractive 8-room house, quiet location; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Martha Gates, 7 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

WADING RIVER, north shore, Long Island—Two acres, beautiful shrubs, house, seven large rooms; two bungalows—one overlooking Sound; all furnished; improvements; one-car garage; opportunity middle-aged couple desiring beautiful, secluded home easily productive extra income; rent singly or unit. SMITH, 8665 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-0073

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THE "VERA" MARKERS
The Original Transparent Lesson Marker. For all sized books. Any size made to order. Not clips. $1.50 each. Special size $2.00.
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FINE book

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(Continued)

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W
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HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Phone ALBERT NORKIN for estimates on spring painting, paperhanging and decorating. 307 Sterling St. Stocum 6-8289.

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CONSODINE HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; under same management 40 years.

**Wildacre Inn**
LEXINGTON, MASS.
*A Quiet, Restful Place to Live a While or Permanently*
GEORGE S. MacALPINE, Owner and Manager
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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Hancock 2718.

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Call my Printer — Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer — Church, book, job work
Creative ideas, cards, folders. ALgonquin 4-6147
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15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

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*Trustee—Property Agent*
60 STATE ST., BOSTON, Phone LAF. 2885
From 1 to 3 Daily Except Saturday
*Formerly Treasurer Hotel Bellevue*

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HOMES! Small, Large, Colonial, Modern—Shore or Woods
—Tea Rooms and Camp Sites—
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Year Round Home for Sale
Attractive house on a good sized corner lot, beautiful surroundings, near Essex County Country Club, in best section of Manchester. Eight rooms and sun room, hot water heat, modern improvements, two open fireplaces. Address N. Perry Sipprelle, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Finest location, near Christian Science church. Corner lot, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; piazza, sunny living room 33x14, fireplace, billiard room. Modern heating plant. Laundry and cold storage in basement. 3-car garage. Land enough for tennis court, or two additional building lots. Free and clear. Will take back mortgage.
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OWNER who spent $5000 within past two years to fully modernize his home is now willing to sell it complete for $13,500. Living room 28 feet long, two enclosed porches, six large bedrooms, two lovely baths with latest fixtures. Modern new heater, covered radiators, pleasing kitchen cabinets and linoleum. Whole house newly decorated throughout. There is also a new two-car garage. Wide, well-shaded lot, low taxes. Located at Bala-Cynwyd, near railroad, trolley, churches, stores and excellent schools. New owner can move right in without spending one cent. 38 Aberdale Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

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Early American reproduction located on 19,000 ft. lot with winding brook running through property; house insulated, has 7 rooms, 2 baths and basement playroom; steam vapor heat, oil burner and concealed radiation; open for inspection; take Highland Street to Pelham Road. Phone Waltham 2119.

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## ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, desirable rooms, homelike, clean, warm; perm. or transient; reasonable. B. C. B.; Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, S-3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent; transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON—Light, airy, attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road, Back Bay—Desirable rooms, one on water side, each with lavatory. Tel. Cir. 7786.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton Street, Suite 4, Near The Mother Church—Newly decorated outside rooms. Phone COM. 5989.

N. Y. C.—Convenient transportation, near church, Columbia Univ.; very clean, refined surroundings; business people, Mornings, University 4-8891, HUND.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—1-2 unfurnished; both adjoining bath; privacy; convenient to subway and buses; references. Phone Edgecombe 4-7636 after 5, or Saturday, Sunday.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive (5-A)—Spacious, pleasant, for 1, 2, private bath; river view; convenient transportation. Un 4-8452.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern Ave (181st)—Quiet, homelike, outside; breakfast optional; conv. church, trans. Apt. 67, Washington Hts. 7-1636.

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SUMMIT, N. J., 155 Summit Ave.—Comfortable rooms, also connecting rooms with private bath; private apt. heat loc.; 8 min. walk to station. Tel. Summit 6-4360.

TWO quiet sunny rooms, private home, convenient transportation, church; gentleman. LaRue, 2104 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bu 4-5805.

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COLORED maid wishes position housework, cook or chambermaid, waitress; excellent references; town, country. Rossie Talbot, Audubon 3-2777, N. Y. C.

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REFINED elderly lady seeks position as companion to same, or charge 1 child; music, fluent French; highest references. E. G., Box 55 Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

TUTOR-GOVERNESS, experienced, capable; references. Write Box W-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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READING by the hour in refined homes; ladies only. Write L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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May 6th to 18th
The Sale that South Jersey has come to know as the outstanding economy event of the entire year!
The offerings in this Sale exceed every past effort—you owe it to yourself to take full advantage of them. Remember the dates!
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Atlantic City's Great Department Store
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For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
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Orange 4-5653 9 to 11 daily
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Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
*Member F. T. D.*

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*For Satisfaction Use*
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
BENJAMIN MOORE
WALLHIDE PAINTS
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H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
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Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
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Sold exclusively in East Orange by
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A full line of Children's Shoes
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SO-MO
Lawn Mower Co., Inc.
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Cleaner and Air Purifier
Gladly gives a free service and instructions in Rug Shampooing, Moth Extermination, Dry Cleaning, Floor Waxing, etc.
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Formerly at 8 Harrison St.
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SCIENTIFIC BRAKE SERVICE
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Ye Art Embroidery Shop
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Cotton and Linen Dresses for the summer—$3.95
This is the Time and Place for
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WEAVERS
May Drive for New Customers
A month long sales event to make new friends. Nationally advertised Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear and Accessories at Attractive Prices—Open a Charge Account for your Convenience—Mail requests promptly executed.
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*Visit the*
Normandie Shoppe
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New Home
in the New Livingston Building
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Tel. Eng. 3-5394
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THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
*Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits*
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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

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Optometrist-Optician
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*Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by*
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Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
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Quiet, Residential Inn
*Opp. Christian Science church*
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Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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# NEW JERSEY

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*Electrical Contractors and Dealers*
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*A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE*
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# NEW JERSEY

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(Continued)

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JUST DIAL 6455
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BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
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# PENNSYLVANIA

## READING

(Continued)

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*COME!*
and see the NEW FORD
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*"Atlas way the best way." Since 1900*
Phone MADISON 2557

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*Quality with Service*
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 WEST MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Neckties, Pajamas

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
*Famous for Delicious Foods*

# Canada to Honor King George In Nationwide Air Program

"Linked music long drawn out" will be literally demonstrated to Canadians by the Canadian Radio Commission on May 6, when military bands from Halifax to Vancouver will forge a musical chain by radio and each contribute a link in the Silver Jubilee program to George V.

Speaking from Ottawa at 11:01 a. m., the announcer will explain this "unusual experiment" and through a metronome set the tempo at which all bands will play. On a given cue to Halifax its band will play two rolls on a snare drum, and then all bands from coast to coast will commence "O Canada."

By successfully cutting and plugging in, bands in Halifax, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver will each contribute a few bars to the song.

A few minutes later another chain will be formed, this time oral, when the Lieutenant Governors of the nine provinces will each extend a brief jubilee message on behalf of his province to the Dominion and introduce his neighboring colleague.

Other interesting events in Canada's radio contribution to the Silver Jubilee will be an interview with "one of Canada's oldest citizens," a woman, by "one of Canada's youngest," a little girl; a visit to Jack Miner's bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ont.; listening to Miss Audrey Alexandra Brown, a young poet, read her jubilee poem from her home in Victoria; an interview with Capt. Angus Walters of the world-famous fishing and racing schooner, Bluenose; an interview with Francois Tremblay, gold medalist for 1934 of Le Merite Agricole, highest farming award in Quebec; with a Quebec farmer; with a noted prospector; with Dr. Seagler Wheeler, crowned wheat king of the world last year in Chicago; with a British Columbia lumberman, and finally with "a man on the street," when a reporter will informally interview random passers-by on St. Catherine's Street in the heart of Montreal, including a hansom cabdriver, taxicab driver, policeman, newsboy and woman.

The hour and a half radio program will close with the bands contributing their links to the playing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," the Canadian national anthem, after which the Radio Commission will join the Empire facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation by short wave hookup to present a special Silver Jubilee program, consisting of a review of the 25 years' reign of George V.

Canada's contribution to the jubilee was conceived, arranged and written by George Taggart, supervisor of production for the Canadian Radio Commission, and Horace Brown, script writer.

* * *

**Radio Diplomacy**

Radio diplomacy is the order of the day in Mexican-American relations.

Contrast the punitive expedition sent by the American Government in 1916 with a radio program which the Mexican Government sponsors on the National Broadcasting Company's WJZ net work each Thursday at 9:30 p. m., eastern daylight time. In this program, the native and popular music of Mexico is sung and played by Mexican artists and talks are given by Mexican officials.

On last Thursday evening it seemed peculiarly appropriate that the soloist, Ortiz Tirado, was also a member of the Mexican diplomatic corps in Washington.

Nothing could be more indicative of the changed feeling between the two nations than the distinctly friendly manner in which the radio program is conducted. Copies of all talks in the program are distributed by the Mexican Government to those requesting them. Invitations are extended to Americans to send for Mexican Government literature on the country's people and its archeological treasures. A welcome is constantly extended to American motorists to visit the country by the new Pan-American highway the last 60 miles of which is expected to be completed sometime this summer.

These friendly activities and propaganda of the Mexican Government have also been extended over XECR, the official short wave station.

[A Wednesday Feature]

## Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## The South Through A Windshield

15.

### *Hurrah, It's Texas!*

FROM Lake Charles, La., it is only a hop, skip, and jump to the Sabine River; and then you're in Texas.

How do you know you are in Texas? Well, when you buy anything, the clerk says, "Ah shooly do thank-yuh"; and as you start out, he cheerfully calls, "Hurry back!"

You could never tell Texas by the country. Here it's marshy, and over there it's mountainous; here are big wet rivers, and over there are bigger dry ones; here is rich cotton land stretching away as far as you can see, and over there is a desert speckled with greasewood and cactus; here is a beautiful beach, and over there is a pecan or grapefruit grove; here is a great shipping center, and over there is a patch of sky fallen into a field of bluebonnets; here are great forests of oil derricks, and over there are rolling ranches; here are Negro cabins, there are Mexican adobe huts, and yonder are towering buildings; here is a heavily wooded area, and over there is a great mining section; here the road winds, and there it pierces the horizon in straight stretches of 20 miles; here the soil is sandy, now it is gray, there it is red, and yonder it is black; here they have to dig for wood (mesquite roots on the desert), and there they have to climb for water (mountain springs). It is a constantly changing panorama.

No, you can't tell Texas by the country; you know it by the people. Yes, "Ah shooly do thank-yuh. Hurry back!" That's Texas—smiling, energetic, whole-hearted, give-the-shirt-off-their-back, rough-and-ready, pioneering, generous, spontaneous Texas.

Texas, of course, is so vast that folks down in Brownsville call the people up in the Panhandle, Yankees, and people in Texarkana are 100 miles nearer to Chicago than to El Paso! If the Lone Star State weren't so large, the visitor might be more impressed by the number of crops, minerals, and industries in which it ranks first. Here is a state which, if it were as thickly settled as Massachusetts, would have a population exceeding that of the entire United States by 25,000,000!

Here is a state that could give every man, woman, and child on the earth a building site of 4000 square feet!

Texas is having its Centennial Celebration next year. Don't worry, there will be room enough for everybody—and plenty of room to park! So we'll see you down there in 1936!

—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

# Daily Features

## *Toad's-Eye View*

Florence Wilson, Comanche, Texas, Sends to the Monitor Camera Club This Photograph of a Toad Surveying the Length of a Bottle.

## *Moments Musical*

No. 50

### *Gabriel Fauré*

THE French, in addition to their charming native tongue, seem to speak a second language, a pianistic language, full of emotional charm, expressive phrases and surprising nuances. When they compose in that tongue, it is inimitable. French music from Couperin and Daquin down to Debussy, d'Indy, Dukas and Fauré is full of ornamentations and etherealized musical feeling, veiled oftentimes by a refined poetic subtlety and dreamy tenderness which in some moods lifts one up to a consciousness of positive ecstasy.

Fauré does this to me! His piano compositions are many, for the piano was his favorite instrument. In his *Nocturnes* and *Barcarolles* one feels the twilight's beauty and hears the soft murmur of water mingled with promises of love and quiet happiness. To me, the *Impromptus* and *Valses Caprices* are the most interesting of his works, highly individual and distinctive in style. Here he is a weaver of patterns and designs in colored threads and exotic embroidery—not the peasant variety, but in a new and aristocratic tone. He is sometimes melancholy, yet not sad, tender but not sentimental, strong but not bold nor overwrought.

There is a magic enchantment about Fauré that makes his music to me a very high expression of human emotion and joy. The singer, as well as the pianist, has been enriched by his pen, for his songs are among the loveliest in French literature. This quality of song and melody he has injected into his piano pieces, so that playing them should improve the timbre of the pianist's tone and production. One must not only play, but "sing" Fauré's *Romances sans Paroles* and *Nocturnes*, caressing each melody with tenderness.

It was in Paris that I heard his violin sonata, and I have since played it with a fiddler. On several occasions I have heard Fauré's gifted son play. Alfred Cortot makes the *Fantaisie* for piano and orchestra a dignified conversation between the solo and ensemble instruments. It was dedicated to Cortot, and he gave it its first hearing.

SONYA MICHELL

## *Quotation for Today*

*BUY what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.*—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

## *Mr. Scroggins*

### *A May Party*

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

MRS. SCROGGINS awoke and went to the window. On a branch sat Araminta, Boston Common's First Robin. "Good morning," said Mrs. Scroggins. "So it's you I heard and thought I was dreaming." Araminta nodded gaily and burst into another song. Mrs. Scroggins rested her elbows on the window sill and watched the sun pushing over the building on Tremont Street.

"My goodness, Mr. S. should be here to enjoy all this," said Mrs. Scroggins, and went to the bed to wake her husband. He wasn't there. "Gone out this morning of all mornings without inviting me to go with him!" said Mrs. Scroggins. She went back to the window.

"Why don't you go to your front door and open it," Araminta said. Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "I'd rather hear you sing," she said.

"Well, I'm going to sing my next song on your front veranda and if you want to hear it plainly, you should open the door." Araminta flew away.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

May Baskets

Mrs. Scroggins went to the front door, wondering what should have possessed her husband to go out so early on the first day of May, of all days, and not take her with him. She opened the door and looked out.

"Goodness!" she said. "What is all this?" She stepped out on the veranda with amazement on her face and her apron only half tied. There on the veranda were rows and rows of tiny baskets. From one a violet glanced shyly. From another a snowdrop winked at her. There was a flower in each basket. Mrs. Scroggins picked one basket up. Under the flower were candies and nuts. Araminta's voice rippled through the clear air in a May Day song.

"Well, I never—" but Mrs. Scroggins' further words were cut off by something which had been placed over her mouth and eyes and face. It was a handkerchief. She struggled and finally managed to get loose from the handkerchief. There was her husband with a flower in his hat and a ribbon tied on his cane.

"So this is your work," said his wife.

Scroggins bowed.

Mrs. S. smiled and laughed and curtsied.

"But what about all these baskets?" she said at last. "One would have been plenty for me."

"No, my dear, you are the Queen of the May, and no matter how many May baskets might be given you, they would not be too many."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed and laughed.

"Well, that's all very nice," she said, "but there are enough baskets here for all of our friends, and we're going out right now and leave one at each door."

Her husband bowed and said that of course such a fine person as Mrs. S. would think of a way to spread May Day around. So they dashed here and there over Boston Common leaving a basket at each friend's door. Araminta sang a song for each basket. The Squiffletrees, the largest family of squirrels on the Common, asked if they might help deliver baskets and the Scrogginses said that would be fine and gave the Squiffletrees two instead of one for themselves.

After all the baskets were delivered, Mrs. Scroggins, Mr. Scroggins and Araminta went back to Ulmus Americana for a warm breakfast. Araminta said nothing ever had tasted so good. She needed it after all the singing she had done.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Optimist**

"What is an optimist, Dad?" inquired the hotel man's daughter.

"An optimist," replied her father, "is a man who arrives at our hotel without baggage and tries to cash a check."

**Moving In**

Father: "But if you marry my daughter, what will you live on?"

Suitor (blandly): "Oh, she'll remain here as your housekeeper, and I'll become your secretary."—*Answers.*

**Too Full for Utterance**

"If you are tired of dancing, let us sit down and have a little tete-a-tete."

"No thank you. After such a big supper I really couldn't eat a thing."

**Morning**

Young Husband (in early morning): "It must be time to get up."

Wife: "Why?"

Young Husband: "Baby's fallen asleep."—*El Paso World News.*

## *A Word a Day*

### *Notes and Queries*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Homage** (A. A.)—The new Webster's reports cultured usage as *hom'-ij* (vowels short). If the word is used in ordinary conversation, this pronunciation is to be expected.

If, however, the word is used in the slow and measured utterance so characteristic of public worship, greater attention to vowel values may properly be given; and in this word a trace of the quick-long *a* may be sounded. This is in accord with an important letter from the publishers of the dictionary.

**Conspiracy** (A. A.)—The *i* is short, *kon-spir'-a-sy* (o clipped-short, *a* as in *sofa*).

**Adverse, adversely** ("Radiocaster")—The old Webster's accented these words on the first syllable; but the new lexicon gives preference to accent on the second syllable, thus coming abreast of the times.

**Held** (C. H. R.)—The inquirer asks if the word is correctly used in the sense of "convened" or "took place," as, "the meeting was held."

The seventh definition under "hold" in the new Webster's reads: "To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action; as to *hold* a meeting, a festival, a session, etc.; hence, to bring about officially and conduct or preside at; as, a judge *holds* a court."

## VOCATIONS

*(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)*

### *Hauling Tin Cans*

AN UNEMPLOYED man has been making himself useful by hauling any tin cans and other refuse which is not properly classified as garbage, but which accumulates rapidly. He charges a small sum monthly, and calls once a week.

Before this service, there had been an accumulation, or the persons had had to dispose of this refuse themselves. As many do not know where to dump it, they welcome the service. Incidentally, they gave the driver old furniture, tools, etc., which he is able to repair and sell.

A. S.

## *Brevities*

**Punch:** A gardening expert has written a book on cabbages. Surely paper would have been cheaper.

**Sacramento Bee:** If men's shirtsleeves are to stop at the elbow, as a fashion expert advocates, what is to become of the good old custom of writing it on the cuff.

**Boston Globe:** Housing programs, of which so much has been said, will never be completely successful until everybody has a house in which anybody else would be glad to live.

## *For the Flower Girls*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Liverpool, Eng.

THROUGH the generosity of an unknown benefactor, all the flower venders in Clayton Square, Liverpool, have been provided with new mackintoshes.

It was during an April shower, one of the oldest "flower girls" told a Daily Post representative yesterday, that a woman who had not the appearance of being wealthy walked up to one of the stalls and commented on the fact that some of the flower sellers were not wearing mackintoshes. "It is a shame," she said; "but I will make no distinctions and shall have new mackintoshes ordered for all of you." A few days later, 19 mackintoshes arrived.

"We think," said the flower seller, "that the lady must have got our names from the book at the Town Hall, where we signed our names when Miss Margaret Beavan entertained all the flower girls there. We are very grateful to our unknown friend, and would like to make up a big posy for her."

One of the flower girls believes that although a woman spoke to her colleagues, it is, in fact, a man who is making the gift. The mackintoshes were ordered at a city store, and have all been delivered with the exception of five, for which special fittings are necessary. These will be finished by Saturday next. The mackintoshes are of blue waterproof lined silk.

## FACTS *about the* BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### *Nebuzar-adan*

THIS personage is described as being the "captain of the guard" of "Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon" (II Kings 25:8); and was sent to Jerusalem in charge of "the army of the Chaldeans" (verse 10 R. V.). On his arrival he broke down the walls of the city, setting fire to the homes of the more important citizens, and even to the temple itself (verse 9 R. V.). Moreover, Nebuzar-adan carried off the treasures of the temple and the great majority of the people of Jerusalem, bringing them to his master, who at this time was at "Riblah in the land of Hamath," some 50 miles north of Damascus; and leaving behind only "the poorest" people "of the land" (verse 12; R. V.).

Some five years later, Nebuzar-adan was sent on a second mission to Judea, returning on this occasion with 745 captives (Jer. 52:30).

## *What They Say*

**Intelligence**

"We have harnessed steam and electricity. We must harness intelligence as well." — *David Lloyd George.*

**The Secret**

"The secret of happiness is a matter of finding something worthwhile to live for."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

**Sports**

"The British have to maintain sanity in sports; we Americans have to restore it."—*Prof. Burnham Dell.*

**More or Less**

"More work on the playgrounds means less work for the courts."—*Gordon Virgo.*

# What's Going On in the Arts

**"Solomon"**

HANDEL'S "Solomon" was revived on the evening of April 30 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra as part of its Bach-Handel festival. The orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society (G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor) and by distinguished soloists.

"Solomon" had not been performed in Boston for more than fifty years. Its revival was justified for its historical interest, for the opportunity it gave to satisfy curiosity about a work that has been much praised but seldom heard. The musical historians have insisted upon the virtues of "Solomon." It would have been easier to believe them if one had not heard it. For this is certainly very inferior Handel.

Handel was not only a great composer; he was also a facile worker. He had a formula. When the formula was ignited with the fire of his genius, as in "The Messiah," it shone with a great light. When the spark smoldered, as in "Solomon," it was just a formula. The work may have sounded better in 1749 (though it was a failure). Today it is for the most part obvious and dull.

The librettist (possibly Morell) wasn't much help. Many of his lines are silly, the King is represented as an unconscionable prig and the entertainment of the Queen of Sheba was one of the most tiresome parties we ever attended.

But the poor quality of the libretto would matter little if the music had been inspired. Unfortunately it is not much better than the words it is set to. There is a singular lack of melodic invention, and the construction is repetitious and mechanical. There are moments when we get a glimpse of the composer's quality, as in an occasional chord in the choruses or in the woodwind passages of the Sinfonia that introduces Part III. But the recitatives and arias never rise above the commonplace, and often stir merriment.

The choruses have been much praised by the musicologists. Yet they are remarkably unimpressive, and what value they had seemed to derive more from their vigorous rendition than from their musical texture. The volume of sound, the graduated dynamics, the balance of choirs, the beauty of tone, all served to conceal the poverty of the material and the weakness of the facture.

The performance, except for one bad slip on the part of some members of the chorus, was admirable. Dr. Koussevitzky had his forces well in hand and he certainly brought out all there was in the score. Keith Falkner as Solomon confirmed the good impression he had made in the St. John Passion. He has a superb voice and a fine musical intelligence. Charles Hackett did what he could with the ungrateful measures allotted to Zadok. Margaret Matzenauer as usual paid the composer and the audience the compliment of singing from memory the parts of the Queen, and the First Woman in the judgment scene. Vocally she was not at her zenith. Olga Averino as Nicaule and the Second Woman sang pleasingly, and Julius Huehn did well in a small rôle.

L. A. S.

**Howard Andros**

THE pen drawings by Howard Andros on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street are interesting for several reasons. Mr. Andros pursues a particular theme, old New England houses, and he reveals to us in clear and atmospheric portrayals several of the best known and most interesting of them. Indeed, his series of drawings would make a splendid folio for future record.

His pictures, however, have more than a documentary value. Mr. Andros rarely places the building squarely front. He prefers fixing it on a diagonal, so that we may see its context, the street, the surrounding shrubs and foliage. He does not slur over architectural features of significance, but he gives play to pictorial interests as well. To this end he has a good technical equipment. The small lines, straight and curved, sharp and blunt, serve his intention. Certain details such as the leafage show a calligraphic quality.

**New Hampshire Artists**

At the Number 10 Gallery on Newbury Street, there is on view a collection of canvases painted by artists of New Hampshire. We were glad of an opportunity to see work done in a neighboring state. Interest in art becomes routine, and rarely do displays leave the beaten path.

Portraits and landscapes and interiors with still-life comprise the subjects. New Hampshire seems to have its conformists and rebels. Most of the painters work conservatively, with tidy technique, clear, naturalistic rendering, and a freedom from subjective notions. One or two lean emphatically toward Paris, toward the broken surface, the marked planes and the abstracted design. To see more than a hint of Braque in New Hampshire is further proof of the far-reaching influence of Paris. We hail New Hampshire, not because sectionalism is the vogue, but because it may well boast of some genuine craftsmen.

D. A.

## NRA Case Dismissed By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to pass on the constitutionality of a New York State law for enforcement of the NRA code of fair competition for the motor vehicle retailing trade. It announced it was without jurisdiction to review a decision by a three-judge federal court in New York City which upheld the state act.

The Spielman Motor Sales Company had challenged the law when prosecuted on charges of selling automobiles below NRA code prices. It attacked the validity of the National Recovery Act, the NRA code and the New York enforcement law.

The Supreme Court declared the three-judge federal court which sustained the state law had no jurisdiction to consider the complaint, and should have dismissed the suit.

After announcing the Spielman decision, the court refused to interfere with dismissal by a lower court of a suit brought against the National Industrial Recovery Act by W. Ames & Co., of Jersey City which contended that the legislation was being used by federal officials to boycott its products.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

*Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.*

**Changes in Schedule**

**Indiana**

Elkhart—Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, May 1, 3, and 4, 5:30 p. m., WTRC, 1310kc.

**Nevada**

Reno—First and Third Fridays, 8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

**Texas**

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

*Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.*

**New Stations**

**Virginia**

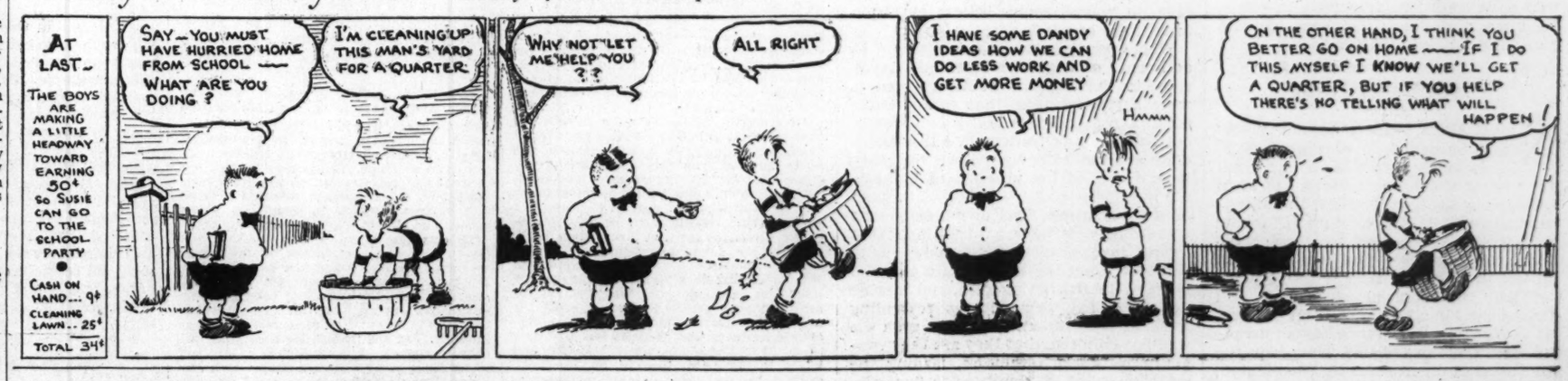
Roanoke—Week days, no regular time assigned, WRBX, 1410kc.

**Wisconsin**

Manitowac—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOMT, 1210kc.

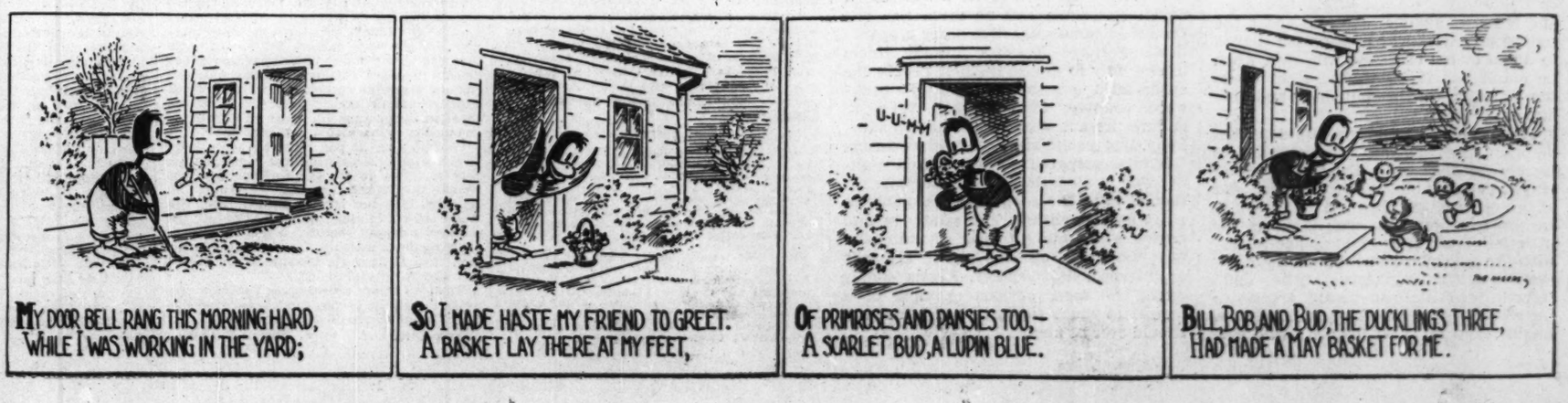
## *Tubby and Buddy & Co.*—*Buddy Speaks From Experience*

By LE PELLEY


AT LAST— THE BOYS ARE MAKING A LITTLE HEADWAY TOWARD EARNING 50¢ SO SUSIE CAN GO TO THE SCHOOL PARTY
CASH ON HAND... 9¢
CLEANING LAWN... 25¢
TOTAL 34¢
SAY—YOU MUST HAVE HURRIED HOME FROM SCHOOL — WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
I'M CLEANING UP THIS MAN'S YARD FOR A QUARTER
WHY NOT LET ME HELP YOU ??
ALL RIGHT
I HAVE SOME DANDY IDEAS HOW WE CAN DO LESS WORK AND GET MORE MONEY
Hmmm
ON THE OTHER HAND, I THINK YOU BETTER GO ON HOME — IF I DO THIS MYSELF I KNOW WE'LL GET A QUARTER, BUT IF YOU HELP THERE'S NO TELLING WHAT WILL HAPPEN !

## *The Adventures of Waddles*—*May Flowers*

By THE HAGERS


MY DOOR BELL RANG THIS MORNING HARD, WHILE I WAS WORKING IN THE YARD;
SO I MADE HASTE MY FRIEND TO GREET. A BASKET LAY THERE AT MY FEET,
U-U-M-M-H
OF PRIMROSES AND PANSIES TOO,— A SCARLET BUD, A LUPIN BLUE.
BILL, BOB, AND BUD, THE DUCKLINGS THREE, HAD MADE A MAY BASKET FOR ME.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### The Strategy of Friendship

THE President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of its army and navy. It is with the best of military authority, therefore, that President Roosevelt repudiates testimony given by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne and Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews at hearings of the House Military Affairs Committee. President Roosevelt would have it clearly understood that neither General Kilbourne's statements referring to the Canadian border nor General Andrews's referring to territory of friendly nations in Canada, in the Atlantic and in the West Indies represent the policy of the Administration or of the Commander-in-Chief.

These two high-ranking officers had suggested the advisability of locating a military air base, camouflaged as an intermediate station for transcontinental flying, near the Canadian border, and of seizing—in an emergency—British and French islands off the American coast. Actually there was little that was unusual about this discussion of military strategy; it is part of the job of the military authorities to consider all possible defense requirements. What was unusual and disturbing to the President as to all thoughtful citizens was that the private opinions of these officers were allowed to attract unmerited attention through wide publication in the press.

In swiftly moving against such false impressions as these unguarded expressions may have created, Mr. Roosevelt has shown good generalship. It is the army's job—according to military as well as civil opinion—to help preserve peace. Where his officers, or the Military Affairs Committee, blundered, the Commander-in-Chief has come to the rescue with high-caliber, if double-barreled, common sense.

The sharp rebuke which the President sent to the chairman of the committee, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of War Dern, should set at rest any fears that the United States Government contemplates a change in the friendly relationships between it and other countries. Peace-loving citizens may feel in the President's words some encouragement to hope the preparedness hysteria that has been sweeping the United States, as it has most of Europe and Japan, will also feel a rebuke. Perhaps that is too much to expect. Big navies speak louder than words. Big appropriations for arms outshout peaceful professions.

The importance of the diplomatic incident which Mr. Roosevelt has taken quick steps to repair is traceable chiefly to the highly prized tradition of an unfortified frontier between the United States and Canada. As the Monitor's Washington correspondent has pointed out, the introduction of aircraft into warfare has somewhat altered the military significance of that undefended border. Airplanes at a base hundreds of miles away are now an equivalent of ships or forts right at the frontier. But the sentimental significance of the unembattled boundary remains as intact today as at any time in the last century or more of its existence. It is this fact that is important; not merely the absence of armament but the presence of impregnable good will.

This joint fortification of friendship, this commodious armor of mutual esteem, President Roosevelt hopes to defend from the erosions of fear and suspicion to which somebody's indiscretion exposed it. By a policy of action instead of drifting, the President has made an opportunity where a grievance might have grown. There are other opportunities in the United States's foreign policy—American-Japanese relations for one. Having come to the defense of one long-cherished tradition, perhaps Mr. Roosevelt can be persuaded to start a new one of the same kind. The world would get along better with more traditions of security in neighborliness and fewer fearsome defense plans creeping into the news.

### Myth Makes Mirth

NEWSPAPER readers become pretty well hardened to alarming headlines, but it is safe to assume many got a bit of a shock a day or so ago when they saw in big, bold type that the American Indian Chief was all a myth. Hoping that the copy desk had somehow blundered, their dismay deepened as they read on and found the worst was yet to come.

"There probably never was a real Indian chief in all America from the Arctic Circle to the Rio Grande," is the dreadful dictum attributed to a member of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. The North American Indian, it is implied, was always a sort of anarchist or Communist, or something like that, and if he let anyone lead him about the rolling prairie it was because he elected to do so of his own free will. And when he didn't like it, he walked right up to the wigwam of the Big Shot and told him so.

There *may* be Irishmen who don't believe in the existence of leprechauns merely because they themselves never stayed out all night when the moon was at the full and the place a grassy hillside, the only combination which brings the little folk from their hiding place to play with the silver beams. Perhaps there are even French shopkeepers who don't secretly believe all Americans are just a little loco. But no American, and jolly few Englishmen for that matter, will ever admit that the Smithsonian Institution knows anything at all about Indian chiefs.

So, there never was a Chief Sitting Bull of the Dakota Sioux, himself the son of Chief Jumping Bull? Maybe Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh, whom Longfellow entertained in his own home, wasn't an Ojibway chief and passed off someone else's visiting card on the composer of Hiawatha? And we shall be told that, when that great scout Buffalo Bill used to rein in his galloping white horse and in stentorian tones introduce to audiences all over the globe his famous "Rough Riders of the World," those marvelous, whooping, painted Indians weren't real live chiefs at all, but perfectly tame Indians from Long Island looking for $30 a month and three meals every day.

The great American Indian Chief a myth! Ask the small boy next door; and the booksellers as people pour in to purchase the thrilling stories of James Fenimore Cooper to antidote the calumny from Washington.

### Research for Jobs

GIVEN prominence in speeches and reports at the National Academy of Sciences last week was the official sanction of Congress in Lincoln's day to this body of learned men. The 1863 Congressional Act reads in part: "The Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine and report upon any subject of science or art requested."

Two such federal surveys were made last year and approved in the annual report which came up for discussion. Both constituted Academy recommendations on how science can bring continued prosperity to America. The report to Frederic Delano on "The Role of Science in National Planning," and the report of the Science Advisory Board to President Roosevelt, both assumed that research for more scientific information and development of additional "applied science" are master keys to recovery.

Several thousand wagonmakers and wheelwrights lost their jobs a few years ago when the demand for horse-drawn vehicles slackened. Yet no one pointed out that a growing automobile industry calling for just such trained and skilled workers opened up a vastly greater field for human endeavor. Today another such crisis has induced widespread unemployment through the development of dial telephones, electric equipment, teletype machines, eight- and ten-needle sewing machines, multiple looms, steam shovels, bookkeeping machines, electric eyes and a thousand other labor-saving devices which accomplish mechanically the tasks for which several million workers were needed a short time ago.

Realization is slowly taking root among savants that they must help to direct the energy, ingenuity and skill of mankind in new channels when demands for human labor are continually subtracted from older industries through new machines and new systems of production and distribution.

What is needed is more definite effort for absorbing labor in new activities whenever it is displaced by machinery. A scientific organization or bureau which could look ahead and visualize the employment needs may be the answer.

### New Forms of Preparedness

IT WOULD be hard to recall a time in history when political dogma has played more definite a part in the affairs of men than it does today. In Europe, especially, various dictatorships have evolved political creeds leaving "no hinge nor loop to hang a doubt on." In these countries one can no longer say, with Tennyson, that "there lives more faith in honest doubt, believe me, than in half the creeds."

Whole populations are being reared as adherents of dogmatic creeds. In many respects the Russian political creed is more aggressive than that of any other dictatorship. It is true that Russia's present rulers do not contemplate the immediate addition of new territory, that they have dismissed the prospect of immediate interference with the internal affairs of other countries. They do not emphasize it so strongly, perhaps, but they insist that "world revolution" remains today, as it has been from the beginning, a cardinal tenet of the Bolshevist creed, and they do not let a day pass without reminding workers, peasants and students, even the smallest children, that they are the "vanguard of world revolution, leading the proletarians of all countries to final victory over their bourgeois masters."

This is a new form of preparedness which statesmen can no more overlook than they can disregard military preparations. Perhaps Russia's present rulers intend only to arouse in their people the enthusiasm necessary to build up a backward country, to encourage them to endure present discomforts uncomplainingly. But results are close to chauvinism.

Similar preparedness programs are under way in all European dictatorships. In fact, it is in the roots of dictatorship to mass public sentiment so solidly behind dogma as to make reason an unimportant factor in settling either domestic or international disputes. Russia simply offers the most obvious example of a danger to which supporters of democracy should ever be alert.

### War to End War

*Book News of the Day*

HOW a pacific nation may be forced into war is told in detail by Walter Millis in ROAD TO WAR (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3). To those whose memory goes back twenty years his story of America's reluctant march to battle will stir painful recollections. It is all, alas, too familiar: the New Freedom, Watchful Waiting, Neutrality, the Lusitania, Colonel House, Boy-Ed and von Papen, Too Proud to Fight, the U-53 at Newport, Preparedness, He kept Us Out of War, a Little Group of Willful Men, and at last the War to End War and to Make the World Safe for Democracy.

It's pretty nauseating to look back on. It's discouraging to reflect that none of our rulers seemed to know what was going on; that only one of the American representatives abroad—a vice-consul at Budapest—realized the seriousness of Sarajevo and that his warning, being sent by mail to save cable tolls, arrived too late to be of use; that negotiations with the European powers were carried on largely by an unofficial and irresponsible representative of a well-intentioned but bewildered President; that the voices of the few who understood the tragic futility of the whole stupid business were silenced or inaudible.

* * *

Will it do the American people any good, next time there is a cry for war, to have this record of the situation in 1914-17, to be reminded that although both sides in the European war violated American rights, the American investments were with the allies, to recall that there were 4200 cases of rifle ammunition on the Lusitania, or that because of the greed of the conquerors the war to end war merely paved the way for another?

It seems doubtful. There is nothing in Mr. Millis's book that we have not all known before. True, it is a good thing to be reminded of these things, but will the reminder be any more effective than the original knowledge? We are told that there is more opposition to war now. But there was plenty of opposition then, both from those who preferred to sell goods to the allies rather than to fight for them, and from those who understood the fundamental viciousness and hypocrisy and folly and cruelty and futility of the whole bloody business. Their protests had small effect when it became clear that if American investments were to be saved the United States would have to join the allies.

* * *

There is agitation for peace and against war now. But even now, apparently long before the crisis arrives, there is propaganda for "preparedness," and the activities of the opponents of war are attacked not only with ridicule but with violence. Prominent educators are booed when they oppose a teachers' oath bill. Students who organize against war have their heads shaved or are burlesqued by campus clowns or are threatened with expulsion. If agitation against war has no better success now, how will it fare if war comes?

Bills to take the profit out of war are excellent—if they are passed, and if they are not repealed in an "emergency." But is there any real guarantee against war except the clear demonstration on the part of those who will have to do the fighting that they have no intention of doing it? Will they make this clear; or are they too busy amusing themselves, or getting and spending, to bother until it is too late?

L. A. S.

### Discovering His Voice Again

HOOVER LETS HILLS NEW DEAL ATTK
FLETCHER STATEMENT
N.Y. REPUBLICANS' DRIVE FOR FUNDS WITH WHICH TO OPPOSE THE NEW DEAL
BOSTON G.O.P. MEETING
TEDDY ROOSEVELT SPEECH
REP. CHRISTIANSON ATTACKS NEW DEAL SUGGESTS NEW POLICY FOR G.O.P.
PLANS FOR OHIO, MIDWEST, PACIFIC COAST, AND OTHER REGIONAL G.O.P. MEETINGS

### It Might Have Been a Fairy Tale

WE HAD a promise that we could start going barefoot on the day we found the first grasshopper. This seemed a safe enough bargain, since by the time the grasshoppers appear the ground is usually warm and the days long and filled with sunshine.

But nothing is safe, with children, as our mother learned to her consternation when we actually found a half-frozen grasshopper in the chilly midst of February and brought the miserable creature in and warmed him by the fire until he revived and hopped about, cocking a bedraggled but still rakish feeler over his brilliant eye as much as to say, "Only think what tales I could tell if I would!"

We were too sensible to hold our mother literally to her word, although she heard much of it in the month or two that followed, but we delighted in our find and in speculations as to the adventures of the unseasonable insect. It was the sort of situation which would have enchanted Hans Christian Andersen, and we tried to think what he would have done with it; but the best we could do was to suppose that the ants had relented and taken the foolish fellow in, only to find that, once he was warmed and fed, his repentance wore thin and he fell again to fiddling and dancing when the great hall of the ant castle needed cleaning, or the curtains in the Queen's chamber should have been washed and rehung.

* * *

We could imagine the seneschal speaking to the grasshopper, hinting that he lend his great strength to some of the duties that might be a fitting repayment for the hospitality he had enjoyed; and when these overtures were ignored, growing indignant and demanding that the boarder work.

"Ho!" the grasshopper, now full fed and confident, would shout. "I, work! You evidently know little of my family, which was regarded with respect by an Egyptian Pharaoh, or of my own personal exploits. You should have seen me in the alfalfa last summer. Ah, that was a fine sight truly. How delightfully the sun shone! The farmer was no niggard, doling out a meager ration and then demanding that I work for it. Work, forsooth!"

"But," the seneschal pointed out reasonably, for he was logical and liked to do all things in order, "that was in the summertime. Now the fields are bare and swept by snow. Is it not fitting that since we have fed you, you should repay us by helping in our tasks?"

"Ah," the grasshopper sighed mournfully. "You do not understand me, I can see that. I am really an artist, as I shall show you." And he set to scraping and fiddling so charmingly that all the ants gathered around him to listen; and even the seneschal, who had more than a little poetry in his heart, was pleased and felt that he could overlook a few lapses in discipline for the sake of so distinguished a guest.

But then the grasshopper's song grew wilder, and he began to speak of forbidden things. "Think of the food," he sang. "Think of the stores piled up in rich, luscious heaps. Think of the feast you could have, instead of being held to a miserable daily pittance. Arise, my friends, and seize it, and I will show you such festivities as you never dreamed of. Arise and follow me."

The great clown, drunk with his own eloquence, leaped about and shouted, but the ants shrank away from him; the seneschal, his patience quite worn out, called his army. The soldiers seized the grasshopper and thrust him forth to recover his senses in the bitter reality of winter.

* * *

There is a charm which protects such fellows from the full consequences of their folly, and this charm had led our mother to make her rash promise that we might go barefoot when we found the first grasshopper. So it was that we went looking for him and found him there in the brittle grass and brought him in again to warmth; only to discover him presently beating against the window pane, still discontented and not yet convinced that winter reigned outside.

We wished that since he could not himself recount his adventures, our favorite teller of fairy stories could hear of him and imagine his story; but since this, too, could not be, we made up our own explanation and now I have set it down in words. And that is one way of getting a story.

M. Z.

### Mirror of Opinion

#### Today

A STUDENT of himself who had taken Socrates's advice, "Know thyself," seriously, brought out all his old fears and inhibitions into the open and found himself able to laugh at them. . . . He made the resolve to forget the past except in so far as it gave him pleasure; to think of the things of the present, with gratitude for them when they were good, and with thankfulness that those not so good were no worse; and to contemplate only those things of the future that he wished to accomplish.

He reported later in life that from the moment he had taken this counsel with himself, he became a changed man. He walked a straighter path and with a greater sense of security and mastery. . . .

We could not well exist without our Yesterdays with their lessons and experiences, nor would we take much pleasure in life without the hope of better Tomorrows. Yet, notwithstanding these reservations, our "Now is the accepted time!"—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Can Good Taste Be Cheap?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday, April 20, under the title of "Cheaper Fabrics in Good Taste," there were many inferences made which are basically unsound. For some time there has been a deplorable acceptance of inferior qualities in decorative fabrics. Domestic manufacturers and designers have too readily allowed the thought of limitation to govern their decisions in the production of upholstery and drapery fabrics.

All attempts similar to those pointed out in your article to build up a false standard of excellence through an inferior medium are futile. To those who have a love and appreciation for beauty and quality it appears ridiculous to hear or see these attempts to lift inferior fabrics to the position of those that deserve their classification, because of intrinsic worth and merit of fiber, design, color, manufacture and presentation.

Of two fabrics, one costing $25 a yard, and another costing $5 a yard, both can be and should be in good taste. Would it not be better in your article to have stressed the fact that people should be taught to differentiate not according to price but according to quality? There are many beautiful and lovely things being done in fabrics of all qualities, but every sincere fabric man realizes that the $5 fabric, even though it contains great merit in design and dyeing, cannot endure and will not retain its beauty.

To those who have endeavored to adhere to true principles of quality, it is discouraging to note how people are encouraged to believe that effect is more desirable than durability.

A. PRESCOTT WHITTIER, General Manager,
Upholstery and Decorative Fabrics Association of America

New York.

[Editor's Note.—Is it poor taste to buy a Ford car, if its cost is the limit of one's available funds? Would it be good taste to buy a far more durable Lincoln, because it has a higher standard of quality, while your family was operating on a $3000 budget?

Good taste is quite as often expressed in terms of small expenditure as by great. Long durability and high quality are desirable, but only within one's means.

It is good taste to have a home outfitted with the best one can afford, the details selected for their aesthetic harmony and in the highest quality consistent with the owner's economic status.

Whoever contributes good taste to the design of low-priced (cheap) goods is helping to extend the distribution of better standards of decorative art.—Interior Decoration Editor.]

### Income Taxes for Social Security

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the article "The Search for Social Security," by Sisley Huddleston, appearing in the Monitor. The American public is in need of education and information on this vital subject. Too few have any knowledge on the subject, therefore a great many misunderstand the prime objective of social insurance.

The main purpose of social insurance should be to teach us, as a nation, to save and to correct the maldistribution of our national income; to insure society against poverty, illness, unemployment, old-age helplessness and crime. Yes, crime—for this age of want and privation is causing many men, young and old, to turn to channels of crime and rackets, causing thousands of young women and girls to take the "easy" way out.

To this end, if we are to maintain our Government as one of, by and for the people, we should make it just as easy as possible for industry and commerce to get under full steam, without the wheels of progress being slowed down by applying the brakes of taxation. Tax industry? Yes, of course, but not as industry. Tax the private incomes which industry produces. And, too, it is a fair and moral thing to do when we compel each and every citizen who has an income, from any source whatever, to contribute his just portion to his own program of future welfare.

The placing of pay-roll taxes on industry and further contributions to social insurance by government can serve no useful purpose, for the wage earners will have to tote this load in the end anyhow by reason of decreases in wages, cutting down pay rolls and shifting a greater burden of work upon those workers left in industry, and by increasing taxation by government, which in turn forces commodity prices higher and higher.

Placing taxes on pay rolls and government to help support social insurance is just another way of trying to kid the average man and woman that they are getting "something" for nothing. Why not let's be honest about this whole subject of social insurance? Permit the workers to deposit (not tax) a small portion of their earnings with the United States Treasury, then tax private incomes above $10,000 to make up the differential.

Thus we secure an adequate coverage program for all the people and a more even distribution of our national income.

New York. JOSEPH E. LOWE

## The Wide Horizon

### Free Speech a Basic Right

*By Senator William E. Borah*

[Excerpts from an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors]

ONE is sometimes made to feel that the most universal, the most tenacious, and certainly the most deadly passion which stirs the human heart is that of intolerance. It is peculiar to no race, it is the curse of all. The war against intolerance is an eternal war.

In periods of distress, when the nation's spirit is troubled and confused, it may be expected that this trouble and confusion will find expression in many laws spread upon the statute books in an honest effort to solve pressing problems. We need not take too seriously many of these statutes. With better days and a clearer sky they will be repealed or lapse into that oblivion which often gently covers the record of well-intentioned error. But there are great principles, vital principles, an indispensable part of free government from which we should at no time and under no circumstances permit ourselves as a people to depart.

These principles relate to opinions and the right to express opinions, they relate to the utmost freedom of discussion so long as peaceably conducted. Here lies the fountain source from which all truth, all righteousness, all justice, and all freedom of the citizen flow. It should never suffer pollution from intolerance or arbitrary power.

* * *

During recent months a deluge of bills has been introduced in the different state legislatures and some in Congress, all founded in the exploded theory apparently that you can control opinions and beliefs by law. . . . The test of truth in politics or religion is not a law or a jail, the test is whether through appeal to the minds and hearts of men and women you can get your views accepted by the public opinion of the world. In some of these measures loose and vague definitions joined to a discretionary power, supported by spies and provocators, give us a glimpse of a system foreign to every conception of American freedom.

If these, and similar laws, were enacted, and should they be held valid, it would be impossible for men and women with the most patriotic motives to assail many social or political wrongs now made respectable by law or custom. It would only be one step further when no man could run for office except upon the platform or ticket of those already in power.

When objections are made to these laws and proposed measures, we are heatedly informed that they are the means and methods by which we are to crush out Communism, Fascism, and Nazi-ism, and all other isms which many sincerely no doubt believe now threaten our institutions. For myself, I am not a Communist. I abhor its teachings and its practices alike. I hate no less Fascism with its cold, brutal absorption of the average man and woman in the remorseless schemes and ambitions of the soulless state.

But I reject, I utterly reject, I denounce, as subversive of everything which we Americans hold sacred, the theory that in fighting Communism and Fascism, you must surrender Americanism. It is my contention that to oppose Communism and Fascism by surrendering the very things — as free speech, the right of assemblage — which distinguish Americanism from Fascism and Communism, is blundering leadership and unworthy of the support of true Americans.

When you deny even for a time the right of assemblage, the right of full discussion, the right of debate, you have taken the first step which the Communists and the Fascists always take in their effort to establish arbitrary power.

* * *

In a notable speech a short time ago it was estimated that there were 80,000,000 people in this country ready to accept theories and schemes wholly un-American in their import. I give it as my opinion that the figures were fully eighty times too large. I venture the further opinion that out of 130,000,000 people not 1,000,000 could be found disloyal to the government of Washington and Lincoln.

We should not make the mistake of branding as Communists or Fascists the great number of people in this country who believe that changes are now due in our social, economic, and financial systems. These are the people whom I am particularly interested in protecting in the matter of free speech.

The safety of our form of government, the safety of democracy, rests upon that orderly program which comes from the clash of conflicting opinions. Repression is not only the enemy of free government, but it is the breeder of revolutions. It is the enemy of progress and human happiness. And above all, it is neither a test of error nor of truth.

We have heard enough about the American people being ready for Communism or Fascism. They are ready for Americanism, for that social and economic justice which is an inseparable part of Americanism. This job which fate and circumstances have cut out for the American people and for our Government calls for a united nation and that means loyalty of the Government to the people just as much as it means loyalty of the people to the Government.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, MAY 1, 1935

Gateway to the Balkans—The Gloriette, Schönbrunn

Courtesy Osterreichische Verkehrswerbung

# The New Balkans

### *By Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson*

***Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the University of London***

IN THE TEN YEARS FOLLOWING the war there was much loose talk about "the Balkanization of Europe," especially among those who had for a brief moment expected the millennium. The word had come to acquire an evil significance, as though the Balkans were the source of all trouble in Europe, as though there alone, and not farther west, the gunman, the assassin and the militarist plied their trades. Latterly there has been a strange reversal of roles: the Balkan peoples are composing their differences and presenting more and more a united front, middle Europe is the center of widespread terrorist action, directed at once from below and from above, and Vienna, not Belgrade or Sofia, has become the danger point.

That passions still run very high has been illustrated anew by the abortive Greek Revolution: but this was of the nature of internal faction fighting in a country notorious for party discord. Much more significant is the absence of that outside interference which has been the bane of eastern Europe for centuries. And, indeed, it is the intrigues and rivalries of the powers far more than the appetites of the lesser states, on which rests the main responsibility for the prewar situation in the Balkan Peninsula, and which played so great a part in provoking the great war.

The war itself brought two fundamental changes in the Near East. Firstly, it eliminated the three states most directly interested in Balkan problems. Austria-Hungary ceased to exist altogether: Russia was transformed out of all recognition, lost her former influence and was insulated from all contacts with the Balkan Peninsula: while the eviction of Turkey from all save a fragment of her European dominions became an irrevocable fact and led her new rulers to reorganize upon an Asiatic and purely secular basis. Secondly, together with the old balance of power in Europe, the war also destroyed that lesser balance of power in the Balkans, which had underlain every change throughout the nineteenth century.

Hence for the decade following 1918, instead of four principal powers more or less equal in resources, and pulled this way and that by foreign rivalries—Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania (with Montenegro too small to deflect the scales)—we now have the two northern states, Yugoslavia and Roumania, greatly aggrandized and in close alliance, with a population of 14,000,000 plus 18,000,000 or 32,000,000. In other words, each is as large as a combination of the other three states (Bulgaria, Greece and Albania), which in any case could not unite in a single bloc. So it is that all pretense at balance in the old sense has disappeared.

> **The war, of course, left many unsolved problems and smoldering feuds, but for the first time it left the Balkans to the Balkan peoples, amid a general constellation more favorable to their independent growth than any that they had known for centuries. The problem of the vacuum had at last been solved, and a new era of reconstruction had begun.**

It is only necessary to consider the attitude of the great powers. Austria-Hungary has gone. Russia, after 15 years of eclipse, is slowly returning as the special friend of Kemalist Turkey and the open advocate of Balkan Union and of the Little Entente. Britain, since 1920, has adopted an attitude of entire *désintéressement*—a fact generally regretted in the Near East, but inherent in her world position and imposed by reasons of home politics.

Germany, after the collapse of her "Berlin-Baghdad" policy, was for over a decade powerless and negative in the Near East: her interest and her prestige are

now rapidly reviving in that direction, and find expression in promoting union, not discord, and especially as between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria—in the calculation that in our swiftly changing Europe the interests of the Germans and of all the southern Slavs are likely to prove identical.

France, for her part, has been perhaps unduly concerned to build up alliances in central and eastern Europe, with a view to isolating Germany: and her policy has been frankly egotistical and sometimes very shortsighted. But it can at least be affirmed that her entire influence has been exerted for, not against, union and concord, whether in the Balkans or on the middle Danube.

* * *

By a process of exclusion we reach Italy, which early in 1918 had assumed the leadership of the subject races of the old Hapsburg monarchy, but who from the Peace Conference onward—save for the briefest interludes—reverted to the old Hapsburg policy of "Divide and Rule," and has since then been the chief disturbing element in the Near East.

It is not too much to say that Italy set herself to prevent reconciliation between Hungary and her three neighbors, to prevent any union, political or economic, of the five Danubian states, to keep apart Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and again Greece and Turkey, to convert Albania into a vassal of her own and thereby bottle the Adriatic and, last but not least, to fan the quarrel between Serb and Croat and if possible to disrupt the Yugoslav kingdom. Drastic examples of her methods were the maintenance of training centers for Montenegrin, Macedonian and Croat malcontents, the affair of the Hirtenberg smuggled arms, and the help supplied across the Adriatic to the so-called "Ustasha" rising in the Lika in 1932. In a word, Italian policy made for disunion, not union, in southeast Europe.

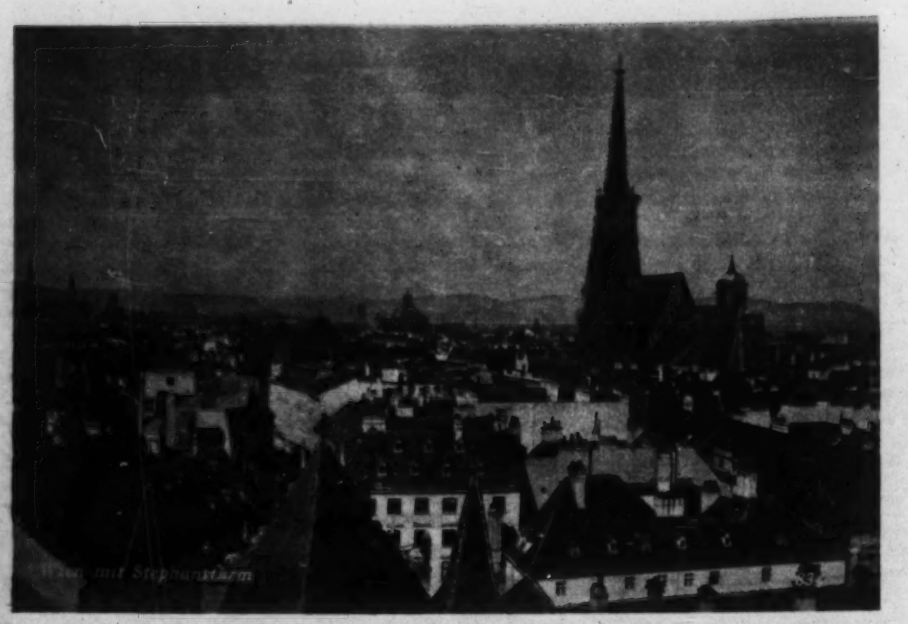
This attitude culminated in Signor Benito Mussolini's open advocacy of revision and his endeavor to achieve a four-power pact on this basis. Coinciding with the triumph of Hitler (whom Fascist Italy as yet acclaimed as an ally, pursuing kindred aims), this drove the statesmen of southeast Europe from alarm to action. During 1933 and 1934 a whole series of meetings and exchanges of view took place, the most significant being the rapprochement achieved between the ancient enemies, Turkey and Greece, and the direct contact established between King Alexander of Yugoslavia and King Boris of Bulgaria.

One by one the outstanding quarrels have been liquidated or have lost the worst of their sting. The transfer of populations between Turkey and Greece has long since been completed, and their common interest in Aegean problems began to emerge. The resentment of Bulgarian opinion against the Yugoslav regime in Macedonia was slowly outweighed by a resolve that the Macedonian terrorists should no longer be allowed to dominate internal policies in Sofia itself, and that the two countries should no longer be exploited by foreign intrigue.

Conversations between Belgrade and Sofia might have roused alarm at Athens and Bucharest, as tending toward a Slavonic bloc from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, which might then have sought expansion to the Aegean also. But the balance was redressed by parallel discussions between Bucharest and Angora, and the Roumanian and Turkish Foreign Ministers, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu and Tewfik Rushdi Aras, directed their whole efforts toward giving the widest possible scope to interstate negotiations, while the good relations prevailing between Angora and Moscow served to smoothe the way toward a Russo-Roumanian détente—hitherto blocked by Soviet refusal to recognize the loss of Bessarabia.

* * *

These confused outlines took shape, and by the beginning of 1934 had assumed the double form of a Balkan pact (Yugoslavia, Roumania, Turkey, Greece), and a reinforced Little Entente—the two groups overlapping each other and both eagerly encouraged by the Soviet Union. Each group stood for the maintenance of the *status quo*, in other words, of the postwar frontiers. In the case of the four Balkan powers the chief aim was to eliminate foreign



VIENNA

Courtesy Austrian Federal Railways

interference, but it, of course, took the form of a mutual guarantee of territory, and this prevented Bulgaria from adhering. But her attitude was by now cordial, and King Alexander in particular showed his statesmanship by insisting that neither pact had any offensive aims against Bulgaria, and by continuing the search for a formula which would enable her to adhere without any actual renunciation of claims and consequent injury to national *amour propre*.

Geographically, of course, Bulgaria remained between the upper and the nether millstone, and could not contemplate actively taking sides against a union of her Balkan neighbors. Her most obvious interest lay in the abatement of the feud with Yugoslavia: and King Alexander's successful visit to Sofia in September, 1934 (on the eve of his fatal journey to Marseilles), was only the most daring of a series of exchange visits between the intellectuals of both countries. Thus it might be said that the whole Balkan Peninsula was united to a degree unknown in modern history, and the process of rapprochement between Serb and Bulgar (which, it is important to add, is viewed with relief and satisfaction by the Croats and Slovenes also, even by those most opposed to the regime), was not disturbed by the establishment of a military dictatorship of Sofia in the summer of 1934.

* * *

It is not suggested for one moment that all obstacles to Balkan peace have been surmounted. On the contrary, much remains to be done, and in particular the problems of Macedonian minorities and of Bulgarian access to the Aegean are exceedingly thorny. But since the nettle of terrorism was firmly grasped by the Georgieff Government and the archterrorist Mihailoff was forced to fly to Turkey (where he is under careful supervision), the dead point has been passed, and it is possible to consider the future in a calmer atmosphere.

In proportion as a policy of decentralization is at last adopted in Yugoslavia (of actual federalism it would perhaps be premature to speak, though that is in my belief the only true solution of so complicated a problem), the discontents of the Macedonian population will tend to diminish, and the much-resented intrusion of officials, priests and schoolmasters from other provinces will cease.

There are parallel signs of rapprochement between the Serbian and Bulgarian churches (witness the interchange of visits by the two hierarchies) and a *modus vivendi* between the two as to the status of the Macedonian clergy, should lead logically to a compromise on the most vexed question of all, namely the schools. Despite certain marked differences, the Serbo-Croat and Bulgarian languages are so closely related that intercourse is easy on the basis of each speaking his own tongue. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that in the more conciliatory psychological atmosphere created by recent events the madness of assimilation and exclusive racialism will die down, and it may be possible deliberately to encourage bilingual teaching !.. all the more southerly districts of Yugoslavia. In this way the Macedonians would come to fulfill their true functions, as the link between Serb and Bulgar, not as the obstacle to agreement.

One minor link in the chain of Balkan solidarity is still missing. Albania had been attracted into the orbit of Italy by the Treaty of Tirana, and in recent years owed half her budget to Italy, accepted Italian school teachers, engineers and military instructors, and was covered with a network of strategic roads leading to weak points on neighboring frontiers. But there has been the expected rebound of national feeling, and King Zog, striking a balance between popular sentiment and the general evolution of policy in the peninsula, has for the last year or so been seeking a means of extricating himself from foreign vassalage, even at the cost of an unbalanced budget and unfinished public works.

If the Balkan pact can be made a permanency, it would seem only a matter of time for Albania—much the weakest of the six states—to be drawn within its orbit. It would lead far beyond the scope of so general a survey to add a consideration of the economic motives which speak in favor of a uniform Balkan currency and banking system, and even perhaps of some customs union, when the prevailing madness of "autarchy" shall have spent itself.

Amid the evolution thus broadly indicated, the Marseilles assassination came as a thunderclap. The work of terrorists who enjoyed immunity and obtained ample funds and explosives in neighboring countries, it was not merely aimed at the royal dictatorship, which had admittedly failed to solve the problems which it had set itself at the outset in 1929, and which was detested not only among the Croats but among large sections of Serbs also. It was above all a blow aimed at Yugoslav unity, in the belief that Croatia could be detached from the Yugoslav state, and that this would be the signal for the disruption of all the Succession States and the reconstitution of Hungary in her old boundaries.

In actual fact the blood of the murdered King has helped to cement that very unity. He had in the last two years gone some way toward atoning for the faults of the dictatorship at home by a wise and constructive foreign policy, and in it he had the whole nation behind him. Hence even his critics felt the blow to be directed against themselves, and there was an extraordinary outburst of popular feeling such as has no parallel in modern Balkan history. A dictatorship is never the same thing when the dictator himself is removed, and so there has been a subtle change under the Regency, and there is a reasonable prospect of a slow turn toward liberalism, even though old methods persist and the theories announced at the *coup d'état* have been publicly reaffirmed.

* * *

But in the foreign field there is a more united front than ever. Yugoslavia is solid with her allies of the Little Entente in rejecting all idea of the frontier revision claimed by Hungary, and still more all idea of Hapsburg restoration; and this has the backing of Turkey and of Soviet Russia. Mr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, the Yugoslav Premier, shares the view so forcibly expressed by his colleagues, MM. Eduard Beneš and Nicholas Titulescu, and indorsed by M. Louis Barthou, that "revision means war."

It may be added in passing that the dynastic question now only plays a subordinate role; the struggle for power in Yugoslavia will leave the person of the boy king aside, since his ejection would solve nothing. Next door, in Bulgaria and Roumania, it seems unlikely that the Crown will be overthrown: for, unless it threw itself into some rash adventure (and a high-minded but unduly autocratic King Alexander stands as a warning), its unifying function will continue to be recognized as indispensable.

Only in the Austrian question is there any sign of divergent opinions, and this only as regards a contingency which the future may, or may not, bring. All are agreed in deprecating the Anschluss, and accepting in "principle" the alternative of Danubian co-operation: but one project after another has been rejected, and today there is no practical proposition before the world, though Austria's disintegration proceeds apace and her powers of resistance steadily decline.

In a straight issue between a German and an Italian solution of the Austrian question, Yugoslavia frankly prefers the former, and this provides the basis for increasing cordiality between Belgrade and Berlin. Germany's desire for Yugoslav friendship was exemplified by the visits of Ernst Roehm to Dalmatia last spring, and of Hermann Göring to Belgrade in May and again at the King's funeral, and in the warm utterances of the Führer: and it is an open secret that if the Italians had occupied Innsbruck after the murder of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss (when Austria seemed threatened with civil war), Yugoslav troops would have entered southern Styria and taken steps to secure the valley of the Drave, which forms the strategic link between Italy and Hungary. In that event, Germany and Yugoslavia would have found themselves automatically on the same side, and events might have followed which would have led to an enforced reorientation of the Little Entente.

**It would not be wise to extend these speculations further. Enough has been said to show that the Balkan states have entered upon a new phase in their history, in which they should be able to arrange their own affairs among themselves without fresh wars; but that meanwhile the danger point has moved farther west and is now centered on the middle, and no longer the lower, Danube. There the sands are fast running out. The peace treaties placed a veto on the union of Austria with Germany, and after 16 years we are still without any alternative of a sufficiently attractive nature to win the consent of all five Danubian states. Yet unless such an alternative can be arrived at, and that speedily, it is difficult to see how the Anschluss can be prevented.**

The future of the Balkan States, then, is linked up with the fate of Austria and of Hungary to a far greater degree than with the fate of Russia or Turkey, though that does not mean that changes in the Soviet Union or war in the Far East would leave them unaffected. Their future evolution will be entirely different, according as Danubian co-operation becomes an accomplished fact or Germany becomes the immediate neighbor of Hungary and Yugoslavia and resumes her interest in Trieste and the Adriatic.

# The Story of Freddie Bartholomew

## *Across Six Thousand Miles and One Hundred Years the Small English Boy Came to Capture Hearts by His Wistful Portrayal of David Copperfield, and So Win a Part in "Anna Karenina"*

By Julia Chandler

OF HIS MOST BELOVED CHARACTER Charles Dickens wrote: "I have in my heart of hearts a favorite child. His name is David Copperfield."

A century after the great English novelist made this confession to a world he had incited to extraordinary love and sympathy for that boy, an English child was driving with an uncle from London to Dover.

The name of this child is Freddie Bartholomew.

It was one of those midsummer days when the English countryside lay newborn from a fresh shower; the clouds piled like mountains of soft down against a clear blue background, with plenty of rifts to admit the warm sunshine. It was the sort of day to encourage a little boy's natural exuberance. Nevertheless, no smile came to the chubby little face to make the dimples dance; there was no laughter in the wide hazel eyes as mile by mile went by in silence.

Then, out of the stillness a sound was made.

It was the sound of a solemn young voice saying:

"David must have been awfully tired when he got to Dover."

"What on earth are you talking about, Freddie?" asked his astonished uncle.

"David Copperfield," Freddie replied. "He was a very little boy for such a long walk."

In neither past nor present was there the slightest thing to suggest that four years after this memorable drive Freddie Bartholomew—in the person of David Copperfield—would have first-hand knowledge of just what it means for a very little boy to walk the 72 miles from London to Dover.

Well, yes—there was "Cissie."

"Cissie," whose love, care and understanding for Freddie have outdone that of Peggotty for David Copperfield.

When he was 3½ years old, living with his parents in London, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bartholomew were persuaded by Mr. Bartholomew's sister Millicent that her country place in Warminster was just the environment for a wee boy who clamored for the out-of-doors.

"He may go with you for a short visit," agreed the Cecil Bartholomews. That "short visit" has never ended, and has ultimated as no one could have dreamed, for there are no professional folk in Freddie Bartholomew's family. His lineage is sturdy English stock—people of modest means; good education, but with no distinguished talents. If somebody had told the London Bartholomews that, at the age of 10, their offspring would stir the whole world through an extraordinarily wistful and distinguished screen performance as David Copperfield they would doubtless have questioned the prognosticator's reason. But had that somebody made the same prediction to "Cissie," her faith would have responded instantly.

For "Cissie" knew.

* * *

By the time Freddie was four years old his devoted teacher and custodian knew that here was no ordinary child. Not that he is, or ever was, a child prodigy. Nothing so ephemeral as that. But "Cissie" recognized the fine quality of his imagination; his keen understanding; his exquisite sensitiveness, and his abnormal intelligence. It was her habit to tell him nursery rhymes when he first came to her. After a single recitation on her part he would repeat them accurately, and with inflections all his own. A little later, as the stories grew longer, he grasped them completely, and lived them over and over in his young mind. Thus it was when he was six years old, and made the comment about David Copperfield's walk from London to Dover, his thought was saturated with the Dickens story which, even at that tender age, "Cissie" had read to him until he knew it almost by heart.

Photo by Clarence Sinclair Bull. Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
As He Will Appear in Greta Garbo's New Picture, "Anna Karenina," Wherein He Plays the Part of Her Son.

When David Selznick selected the little English lad from among literally thousands whom he had seen in looking for someone to play the rôle of David in the Copperfield picture, Freddie had had practically no experience in either the theater or on the screen. Once or twice he appeared in amateur performances in London. The first of these occasions occurred when he was barely four years old. It was a children's performance and Freddie was to say a nursery rhyme in which his beloved "Cissie" had coached him. He stood, a tiny speck, in the center of the big stage. The curtain was lowered, and he could hear the music, and excited voices. A big man stood in the wings, and "Cissie" was comfortingly near, so Freddie was not frightened. But he was impatient to "speak his piece." Turning, he called:

"When is the blind going up, 'Cissie'?"

Very soon the big man in the wings raised "the blind," and the perfectly composed little boy, standing alone in the center of the enormous stage, recited his piece without a mistake, and in a voice which, even then, hinted what he was going to do to the hearts of the millions who have recently felt such love, anxiety, sympathy and indignation as they have watched his adventures as David Copperfield.

A deep intuition, born of her understanding love, told "Cissie" after that performance that Freddie's education should include riding, swimming, tennis and cricket.

Six years elapsed between that spring afternoon when Freddie stood—a child of four years—on the stage of a big theater—wishing "the blind would go up," and his engagement for the rôle of David Copperfield by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer!

Six years of just the normal life of an English child—lessons personally directed by "Cissie"; a pony to ride; trains, and soldiers and guns with which to play—and, best of all, just oodles and oodles of stories, told him by his discerning teacher and custodian.

Then one day, in the summer of 1934, Miss Millicent Bartholomew decided she would like to see America. So she gathered Freddie, such toys as he found indispensable, and the story of "David Copperfield" which the 10-year-old lad declined to leave behind, and took an exciting ship for New York. Since she knew nothing whatever of the prospective production of "David Copperfield," her visit to America was not actuated by that. She just wanted a holiday; to see America, and to give Freddie his first taste of travel.

With friends in New York, she learned that Dickens's characters were to be reborn. She then read about the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer plans for the production of "David Copperfield," the book which, of all he wrote, Dickens loved best; the boy who was his "favorite child." She was told the filming of the famous story was to be a true saga of the movie industry. Already a great organization of experts and specialists had been at work for a year. The scenario had been written; the director selected; the cast assembled.

All but the boy who would portray David in his childhood.

* * *

"Mr. Selznick has been unable to find just the right child for little David Copperfield," the newspapers told the world.

When "Cissie" read that her heart stood still.

In two hours Miss Millicent Bartholomew and her young charge were westward bound.

Arriving in Hollywood she somehow secured an appointment with David Selznick.

"It will do you no good at all," her New York friends protested the long trip to the Coast. "Mr. Selznick has seen thousands of boys. They have gone to him from every State in the Union, and from every country in Europe."

"I know," said "Cissie," politely.

And took the first train for California.

Five days later a little English boy of 10 summers, with limpid brown eyes, soft brown hair with a curl that makes all women envious; an irresistible smile; a curiously wistful voice that does things to the heartstrings, and a perfectly fearless outlook on life, stood in the office of David Selznick and recited for him Mark Antony's speech from "Julius Caesar."

After that there was much talk between "Cissie" and the producer. Freddie thought it would never end. Would they let him play David? He wanted it as he wanted nothing else in all the world. He was sure he would be willing to give his pony, his books, his guns—everything he had in the world, except "Cissie"—in exchange for permission to play David Copperfield.

And when, finally, the long powwow was ended, and "Cissie" told him Mr. Selznick had chosen him—out of thousands of other little boys—he dashed down the street shouting, "When do we begin?"

It was weeks before work on the picture did actually begin. Freddie could hardly wait. In fact, he couldn't be entirely sure he was going to be David until he was measured for his quaint little suits.

After that he was satisfied.

Legally, no child is allowed to work on "the lot" more than four hours a day. It is also stipulated that three hours must be given to lessons. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer asked the Los Angeles Board of Education to help them find a suitable teacher for Freddie. They wanted an English teacher who could help him out of his confusion regarding the differences in American and English money, and teach him proper arithmetic. It wasn't easy, but it was at last accomplished. The minute Freddie saw Miss Murphy he adored her. Throughout the production of "David Copperfield" he had three constant companions—his own dear "Cissie"; Miss Murphy, his teacher, and Ray Sperry, his "stand-in" in the picture. Ray Sperry was 10 years old—just Freddie's age—and they had great fun together. Miss Murphy taught Ray also, using Freddie's dressing-room on rainy days, and a tent in the open when the weather was fine.

George Cukor, who directed "David Copperfield," established an immediate friendship with little Freddie Bartholomew by treating him as an equal.

*(Continued on page 14)*

# The Dwindling Mississippi

## *Old Man River Will Keep Rolling Along Even After Chicago Stops Diverting so Much Water Into It From Lake Michigan Through the Drainage Canal, but It Will Be Mighty Shallow in Spots*

By Frederick W. Carr

LAKES-TO-THE-GULF WATERWAY — Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

In the Foreground Is the Second Lock in the Waterway, Looking Upstream. At the Left Is Joliet, Illinois; While the Dam at the Right Helps to Keep the Level of the Water Correct for Navigation.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER is growing smaller. The "Father of Waters" will never again be as big as it has been. It has lost only a mite as yet, but it is scheduled to be trimmed to the extent of a notable tributary.

Thanks to the cutting off of virtually a fair-sized river, the Mississippi will be dropped nine inches, it is calculated, in one shallow stretch during seasons of very low water.

But after all it may be argued that for 30 odd years the Mississippi has enjoyed more water than it was entitled to, and that now it must live more nearly within its regular income.

The great river is being reduced by order of a court.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court have decreed that it cannot have as much water as it is now getting. While they did not put it just that way, their ruling is indirectly shaving the size of the nation's largest river.

What the court demanded was that Chicago should take less water out of Lake Michigan for the use of its sanitary canal. This disputed lake water is diverted from a normal trip to Niagara Falls and thence into the St. Lawrence River. Instead it is switched out of Lake Michigan and turned backward to run across the State of Illinois until it pours into the Mississippi River 38 miles above St. Louis.

What Chicago takes through the big hole it has punched into Lake Michigan goes to feed the Mississippi. What it can't take, as the court has ruled, means that much less water for the big river.

Through much of the year the Mississippi will never miss it. The river, however, is a little like a toy balloon. When it is full, it is so round that another puff makes little impression. But when it is nearly empty, a single puff does considerable spreading.

During its lowest stages, the water which the river now receives from Chicago raises the level of the Mississippi nearly a foot in a strip where it needs it most, the 180 miles from St. Louis to Cairo.

In fact Chicago furnishes a fourth of the volume of the Mississippi, during such a dry season as that of last summer, at the point where the lake water enters.

Eight years ago (1928), when Chicago was taking more water than now, it boosted the river two feet at the point where the Chicago water came in, and 14½ inches over the distance from St. Louis to Cairo, it is estimated.

The court's decree will cut Chicago's donation to less than a third of its maximum, and this will be further diminished during the summertime. Promptly on the first of January, 1939, the last reduction of lake water becomes effective.

Six inches or a foot or two may seem a bauble to such a famed stream as the Mississippi. When, however, the summer comes on with its dry days, and the river dwindles at several precarious stretches, the shallow water makes barge shipping risky, and barges get stuck on sandbars. Then a few extra inches of water are cried for by the river men.

* * *

They send telegrams to Chicago and get their congressmen to wire the Secretary of War asking that more water be sucked out of Lake Michigan for a thirsty Mississippi River. They plead for reserves to be rushed across the 327 miles from Chicago to help out a stranded commerce.

It could be done. The opening of another gate at Lockport, Ill., at the end of the Chicago canal, would widen the puncture in Lake Michigan so quickly that within two weeks enough water would arrive at the Mississippi River to boost it another foot at that point and furnish a third of the water for a bit of its parched channel.

But it isn't done. The Supreme Court says only so much water can be abstracted from the lake, and no chances are taken beyond that.

The best the engineers can do is to step in during an Illinois flood to which the lake water contributes. After being taken out of the lake at Chicago, this foreign water courses through a 30-mile drainage canal until it reaches the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The latter river empties into the Mississippi. When the Illinois River is in flood, telegrams speed into Chicago urging that the diversion be throttled.

Though the engineers feel they cannot take more water, they know they can take less, and this they occasionally do in flood time.

Chicago's water has a triple use. The diversion was designed primarily to carry off the city's sewage. Its second employment was to supply a ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River. Its bolstering up of the Mississippi was a by-product.

Its function as a canal builder is vital to the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway. This waterway is nothing more than the Chicago lake water plus the Des Plaines and principally the Illinois River. All three together make the connection between the two main waterway systems of the country.

When barges are pushed up the Mississippi to Chicago bearing products of the southern states, of South America, or of the Pacific coast, they float in to Chicago on water borrowed from the lake.

This link between the Mississippi and the lakes is one of the oldest public projects of the West. Originally built by the pioneers before the days of the railroads, it had a great part in producing Chicago, for that city was first platted and its lots sold to help pay the cost of the frontier canal.

Recently the canal has been reconstructed with locks wider but not quite so long as those of the Panama Canal. Business is just beginning to utilize it freely again.

Between friends of this new waterway and the greater one proposed in the St. Lawrence River, a dispute has blown up. The quarrel was influential in preventing ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada at the last session of Congress. After President Roosevelt's announcement that he would resubmit the treaty, various sources of opposition in the Middle West again declared they would fight.

The squabble is over the water which Chicago takes out of Lake Michigan and the writing of the limitation into the treaty, thus making it unalterable except with the consent of Canada.

However, the newly-finished Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway can be run only with lake water. The Washington Administration says the Supreme Court has allowed it enough. Complaint to the contrary is raised.

The best engineering information to be obtained is that for a series of single locks, the water authorized will be sufficient. The single lock system now ready will accommodate a great deal of commerce. Its capacity is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons of freight a year.

Should the business of the future overflow this total, water would be lacking to operate a second series of locks, it is reported. Anticipating the possibility of a very large barge traffic, the Government has constructed the upper end of a second lock at one site, but was unable to do so at the other sites on account of the degree of completion when the waterway was taken over by the United States from the State of Illinois in 1930.

The single chance that Chicago has of obtaining more water is by a vote of Congress. The sole likelihood of that seems years in the future, and then only if the waterway proves so popular with shippers that it demonstrates to the country it is too small.

The Supreme Court limitation would not stand in the way of such a consideration, for the court concerned itself only with the amount of water required to keep the Chicago River in a fairly sanitary condition for navigation. Water taken for a canal would provide a new issue.

* * *

Chicago started to build its drainage canal in 1892 without bothering to ask whether it could take water from one watershed and route it to another. Chicago had been puzzled as to how to handle its sewage. The divide between the basins of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River runs through Chicago and is only a dozen feet high or less. Ingenious leaders persuaded the city to dig through the divide and dredge out the Chicago River until it was lower than the lake. Then the water of the lake would naturally run down into the hole, and keep pushing on through the canal made to help it get away, until it reached a stream leading into the Mississippi River.

Ten or more years passed after the canal was opened in 1900 before its diversion was questioned. Some lake cities complained their harbors were being injured. Chicago's leak, they claimed, was lowering the levels of the lakes.

There has always been in the background a question whether water power interests were not also concerned. They have been suspected of fighting Chicago diversion behind the scenes because they wanted all the water possible to go through their power plants in the east, especially at Niagara.

The most water that Chicago took out was during 1928, when the diversion averaged 10,000 cubic feet per second for the year. The Supreme Court then ended the controversy between Chicago and certain lake states by ordering the diversion reduced. In place of the missing water, it required Chicago to spend $240,000,000 in building intercepting sewers and sewage disposal plants.

The first cut called for by the Supreme Court brought the diversion down to 6500 cubic feet per second plus pumpage from the lake for the city's uses amounting to 1700 cubic feet per second additional. This total of 8200 cubic feet per second is now being taken out.

The next decrease will be made at the close of 1935, reducing the flow to 5000 cubic feet per second plus domestic pumpage, which aggregates 6700 cubic feet per second. At the close of 1938 a final reduction of 3500 cubic feet per second will take place, bringing the direct diversion down to 1500 cubic feet per second. As 1700 cubic feet per second of pumpage is to be added, the permanent dispensation of water as

*(Continued on page 15)*

# Camera Adventurers in Africa

## *Osa and Martin Johnson, Whose Films of Animals and Natives in Far Parts of the World Have Made Them Celebrities, Come Home, and Osa Chats of Their Days in the Field*

By Mildred Buchanan Flagg

MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON—"Osa" to those who are privileged to know her intimately—internationally famed camera-hunter of big game, globe trotter and lecturer, numbers among her many accomplishments that of flying.

"How in the world—?" you gasp.

"Oh, that was easy," she smiles. "Mr. Johnson just said to me one morning, 'Osa, you do everything else. Why don't you fly?'

"'All right, I'll fly,' I answered. And I did.

"After about 12 hours' instruction I flew solo and I took my 87-year-old grandmother up with me. She thought it was fine."

That's Osa Johnson's attitude toward life. Joyous, adventurous, eager, unafraid.

So you can understand how it is that she handles her Sikorsky plane, her elephant express rifle, her motion picture camera, her trout rod and her typewriter with equal facility and ease.

Undoubtedly, she uses her darning needle and her eggbeater with the same readiness. Osa Johnson hasn't lost her femininity, in spite of the fact that she is used to roughing it with men. She is, in short, exactly what one might *not* expect a woman of her experience to be. She is little, dainty, lovely, with an entrancing smile, and she wears the most ravishing clothes imaginable.

* * *

What wonder that Who's-Who men and women of society, letters and finance, doubtless taught in their youth the discourtesy of staring, forgot their early training as Mrs. Johnson smiled bewitchingly across the lounge of the S. S. Manhattan? Through silken-draped French windows could be heard the incessant sighing of the sea blending with the strains of the ship's orchestra into a subdued tea-time rhapsody.

And right in the center sat a woman of whom even the editor of Vogue might approve—Osa Johnson, looking like a Parisian elegante in spite of the fact that she was fresh from years in the wilds of Africa, where she had been everything from airplane pilot to presiding genius of the kitchen stove.

"To what do you attribute your love of adventure?" someone asked.

"Oh, I guess I inherit that from my great-grandmothers," Mrs. Johnson replied. "They were dead game shots, you know. They had to be because, as women of the covered-wagon days, they were sometimes forced to break camp in the middle of the night to escape being scalped."

With a quick little gesture of welcome she made room beside her for a couple of adoring children who had drawn near the tea table to listen.

"So you are a country girl, then?" I queried.

"No, I was born in a little city out in Kansas, but I didn't live there very long. I went one night, when I was 16, to see some slides which Mr. Johnson had taken during his trip around the world with Jack London. That was the first time I had ever seen Martin, but three weeks from that night we eloped and were married—in another state—so that father and mother couldn't annul the marriage."

"And you went to Africa on your honeymoon?"

"No, we had a little house where I did all the work until Martin began to want to travel. We had to earn our living, of course, so as soon as he had taught me how to dance and sing Hawaiian songs to illustrate his programs we started out."

They went to the South Seas, to Asia, to Africa.

* * *

Up in the ship's kennels was Wah, Mrs. Johnson's pet ape from Borneo, and somewhere on the ocean was Toto Tembo, another of her pets, scarcely larger than a big St. Bernard dog, the youngest elephant in captivity. Nico Twarugoji, a Swahili, or native East African boy, was in charge of Toto, and Mrs. Johnson seemed content.

"My, he's an awful baby!" she said of the little elephant. "We're raising him on a bottle, and he drinks four gallons of milk and two pints of cream at each feeding. Can you believe that it will take three *years* to wean him?

"After he gets beyond his milk diet stage and begins to eat hay—not to mention peanuts—he'll live 100 years or more and still be young. By that time, too, he'll probably weigh more than 6000 pounds instead of the 260 pounds he now weighs, and our Spirit of Africa (that's the name of the zebra-striped plane you see crated on the deck outside) won't be able to hold him."

© Martin Johnson, 1935

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Martin and Osa Johnson, Standing by Osa's Plane, Spirit of Africa, Converse With Some Turkana Natives of the Northern Frontier Province, East Africa.

For the last 14 years, Mrs. Johnson has been in and out of Africa so much that she has no difficulty whatever in talking to the elephant's nursemaid in his own Naribese jargon. Usually she doesn't need to talk, however, because Twarugoji anticipates her wishes and hurries to please her.

* * *

Selecting from a pile of photographs a picture of herself with both arms full of baby cheetahs, Osa Johnson said: "There are four of them, you see. The roughest and toughest little boy of the lot is called Cowli; while Goi-Goi is just as lazy as he can be. Thinker is the big, powerful male, who always seems to be pondering the sorrows of the universe, and Cheep—the little fellow—makes the dearest, baby bird-like noises.

"Each one must have a one-half horsepower motor inside him which makes the humming sound that shows him to be happy and contented. They have been a lot of care," she continued. "I'll have to look after them as if they were babies."

Some of us murmured words of admiration.

"So you think they look alike? I do, too. Why, at first I had to put different colored ribbons around their necks after they had been fed to tell which had just eaten and which were really hungry."

Mrs. Johnson told an amusing story of an encounter she had had with a lion.

"In Tanganyika," she said, "I awoke one morning to find about a dozen lions prowling around my plane. I put my head out of the door but hurriedly withdrew it as a lion came up to me. I grabbed a bag of flour which was handy and threw it in the lion's face. Almost instantly the lion's whitened countenance made the other beasts turn tail and bolt into the bush."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson recently made a 20-month expedition through Africa from north to south to complete their newest big game film, "Baboona," which brings to the screen events and episodes of big game life.

For the last two years they have used airplanes in their explorations, and much of the territory of Central Africa, hitherto inaccessible to them, has thus been opened. Indeed, Osa's Ark, Mrs. Johnson's great Sikorsky amphibion with its two supercharged engines and its giraffelike spots, together with the smaller plane, Spirit of Africa, already mentioned, were at the moment roped and lashed to the deck outside.

"I quite love taking pictures," Mrs. Johnson observed, "but it's horribly painstaking work. It took us four years to make 'Simba,' and months and months to film our other motion picture, 'Congrilla.' We have to take 150,000 feet of film to get the 7000 feet we show. Sometimes it takes us two and a half years to make what an audience sees in a little more than an hour."

Martin Johnson is a quiet, retiring, almost shy man, who says little but lives for his work. Animals instinctively trust him. His trophies are altogether in picture form.

His finest tributes come, perhaps, from the very locality where his pictures have been taken, the African colonies themselves. Here his films have achieved success whenever shown. Relying for his artistic effects upon the African veldt and bush country as background, exaggeration and fake play no part in them. His "star" artists (with the exception of Osa) are always natives of this country; his simple themes or stories are woven around the game he loves so well.

"How do you plan your daily schedule to make so much picture taking possible?" I asked Mrs. Johnson.

"That's easy," she replied. "I just get up between 4:30 and 5 each morning, make myself tidy, and then I go out and help get breakfast.

"Sometimes we have tinned grapefruit or peaches and hot biscuit (I make the biscuit myself). Two black boys help me do the roughest, heaviest work of the camp.

"All the rest of the day I'm out with Mr. Johnson photographing animal life when I am not busy getting food for the outfit. Since I often go out alone for food I must know how to take care of myself. I never run away from anything. I know animals and their habits and I can detour from the wind.

"Of course, I don't like to shoot

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© Martin Johnson, 1935

FEEDING TIME

Toto Tembo With His Keeper.

© Martin Johnson, 1935

AFRICAN HOME SCENE

Osa Johnson With Her Pet Baby Cheetahs in Front of Her Home in Nairobi.

# The Handy Man of the New Deal

## *Donald R. Richberg, Director of the National Industrial Recovery Board, Has Had Long Experience in Labor Relations That Now Stands Him in Good Stead in Washington*

By Tully Nettleton

FOUR CHRISTMASES AGO a little girl in Chicago gingerly took down from her tinseled and bespangled yule tree a paper-covered booklet entitled "Verses for Eloise." Now, as her own name was Eloise, this was very nice, and to make it still nicer the verses had been written for her by her own daddy, who, for the most part, was accustomed to writing things of a more serious and weighty nature, such as magazine articles on conciliation in labor disputes, a brief to the Supreme Court on railroad valuation and a large part of the platform of the Progressive Party in 1924.

One of the verses read:

> My dolly can't go swimming,
> Because she doesn't dry
> By wiping with a towel,
> No matter how we try.
> We put her near the fire
> To dry her with the flame,
> But ever since we did it
> She doesn't look the same.

The author was Donald R. Richberg, who subsequently became successively co-author of the National Industrial Recovery Act, general counsel of the NRA, and now executive director of the National Emergency Council. This last job, whose responsibilities of co-ordination caused some to nickname him the "Assistant President," he has just turned back to Frank C. Walker in order, according to President Roosevelt's announcement, to devote himself as chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board to the tasks of NRA reorganization.

In all these activities Mr. Richberg has been a member of a crew that has, from the viewpoint of conservatives, treated the United States Constitution as injudiciously and inconsiderately as little Eloise did her doll when she took it swimming.

* * *

Ever since they did it, chant the diehards—the "it" referring to a number of things from devaluing the dollar to imposing codes on industries—the Constitution "doesn't look the same." But Mr. Richberg has something of the same theory about the Constitution that some people hold about dolls.

There are dolls, for instance, with the most exquisite, stiff-starched, lacy costumes and with primly painted features on their cold, china faces. These are beautiful to set up on a shelf and admire. But more often than not the doll that is really a child's favorite is the old rag doll, floppy, inelegant and losing stuffing at the toes, a doll that has stood being thrown about, taken on swimming parties, and buried in the sand, yet still good enough to be a boon companion.

Mr. Richberg believes the American people would rather have—and would better have—the kind of a Constitution that will take the knocks in the crises and will come through fundamentally whole, instead of a Constitution that has to be carefully set on a pedestal in order to be preserved. He said so in an address last December to the American Academy of Political and Social Science which, while not widely heralded, contained much of his constitutional philosophy.

"It has been a great shock to many of these old, proprietary friends of the Constitution," he said, "to learn one truth which is obscured in normal times but revealed clearly in a time of crisis—and that is, that no government can deny itself the power of self-preservation and expect to survive. Thus in an emergency any government and all its departments—the legislative, the executive *and* the judicial—unless seeking suicide—will find, in their express or implied authorities, all the powers necessary to perpetuate the government. . . .

"The maintenance of political law and order in a modern nation depends upon the establishment of economic law and order. It is necessary for us now to plan a wise use of our natural and human resources, not only for the ultimate achievement of social justice, but for the immediate protection of our democratic institutions of government."

MR. RICHBERG HOLDS A PRESS CONFERENCE
At the Big Table, the Director of the National Industrial Recovery Board Explains Government Plans

© Harris & Ewing

Mr. Richberg recalled that "repeatedly when men have sought to make a government responsive to the needs of all the people and to disestablish a government of favored classes, they have been told that there was no halfway house between the rule of the mob and the rule of the monarch," but he commented:

"No political reorganization has ever lasted long which did not eventually reject the programs of both the right and the left and move down the middle of the road. To the political theorist compromise and opportunism may be evil words. But human life is an eternal compromise. . . . When a man acquires physical possessions and economic powers which affect the freedom and security of other men he has accepted an obligation not to use his powers for the injury of other men."

But the middle of the road is a path very exposed to the throwing of the "dead cats" that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson of NRA used to talk about. Moreover, it is a difficult trail for one who until now has always been tracking to the left of the crowd and so been accounted a radical.

* * *

In Chicago, where Grandfather Louis von Richtberg simplified the Germanic name to facilitate his pork-packing business, where John Richberg, his son, became head of the school board, and where Donald wrote college songs for the University of Chicago before going to Harvard Law School, Donald Randall Richberg (the Randall being for his mother's family from Vermont) soon identified himself as a progressive. He was a partner of Harold L. Ickes in "Bull Moose" politics as well as in law. He represented the city in prolonged litigation against the gas company, an Insull utility, and in that connection an interesting tale is told.

Richberg was shadowed by detectives until a change in the opposition counsel ended that practice. The new attorney said to him something like this:

"Don, that detective business has been stopped. If you want to see the place where I burned the records, come up to my house."

Richberg smilingly replied, "That's fine. And if you'd ever like to have your memory refreshed as to what those records said about me, come up to my house and I'll show you where I keep copies of them."

A young detective, convinced at length of the integrity of his intended quarry, had confessed his activities and shown him the reports.

* * *

Rounding out Richberg's reputation for economic liberalism was, of course, his service for the railroad brotherhoods and the Association of Railway Labor Executives. Little wonder, then, that after some months in the NRA had shown he could restrain as well as urge the leftward forces, his old and conservative acquaintances out west began to say with an expression of relief, "Don isn't as radical as we thought."

But some of his former labor and political associates were saying the same thing with a different and angrier inflection. They were taxing him with desertion and betrayal, with having flopped over to the support of the "big interests." Heywood Broun poured out a vial of verbal vitriol on him for interference in a newspaper labor case. And the American Federation of Labor charged him with subserviency to the manufacturers in having the automobile code extended.

The anonymous writer of "The New Dealers" had suspected some time earlier that under contact with suave industrialists and financiers Mr. Richberg's militant liberalism was weakening, and that he illustrated the general tendency of the maturing radical, when entrusted with responsibility and power, to go conservative. That writer ventured, however, that "if any man has earned a vacation from progressivism, he has," and proposed "a constitutional provision by which a man is permitted to change his political opinions and social philosophy without obloquy after passing the age of 45."

Mr. Richberg would not appreciate such a defense. He insists that his liberalism is just what it always has been. The capacity in which he is serving, however, has changed. There is a difference, he says, between being an advocate, as he was when he represented the railroad unions, and being a public official. In the automobile code negotiations, he replied to the American Federation of Labor, he never took the position as a government official that he was a representative of labor.

"I believe that if a man in public office permits himself to be partisan to any group, he loses his usefulness as a public servant," he has said.

But he considers he has never been as radical as he has been pictured. He has declared himself an anti-Socialist. The object of the New Deal, in his view, is a balanced rather than a planned economy. "Karl Marx's theory was absolutely unsound because, instead of accepting the interdependence of classes, it held that class war was inevitable."

It is just this conviction that the real interests of men are intertwined and are to be served best by co-operation instead of combat that has made him a skilled negotiator in labor controversies. His earnestness is coupled with an easy humor that has turned aside much antagonism. But the earnestness is always there, as it was in the concluding poem of the little volume for Eloise. There, portraying his preference for the quiet hearthside, he began with a line almost premonitory of official experience—

> All the forked tongues of rumor are calling.

And went on in another verse,

> But somewhere blind forces are working,
> Somewhere there is need for a man, . . .
> Somewhere, sick and weary with waiting,
> Unknowing for whom, asking "Why?"
> There are men who would love but are hating,
> And someone should go—Is it I?

His response to the call in previous years gave him experience that stands him in good stead in smoothing out the differences between various stars of the New Deal show or between the NRA and its political, business or labor critics. His latest change of status has aroused speculation as to whether he is on the way out of the official household but it may be ventured that if or when he leaves the administration it will be at his own choosing. For it may be remembered that during the NRA-automobile labor controversy when "the forked tongues of rumor" were hinting of his resignation and implying that "someone should go" as a scapegoat to mollify critics, President Roosevelt evidently decided it was not Donald Richberg.

# Destiny and Diplomacy

## *Individual or Nation, Through Scientific Christianity, May Find Freedom From the Belief That Either History's Dictates or Faulty Leadership Can Make Doom or Destruction Inevitable*

By Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange

THE BLINDFOLDED LEADING THE BLINDFOLDED — Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

In times when history moves fast, and new conditions for nations and peoples are being shaped, there is a tendency among human beings to be apprehensive and discouraged. Many a one may feel that he is living the best kind of life he is capable of; but what is the use of it, the argument asserts, when revolutions, misgovernment and war may at any time wipe out the good already attained? Thus a sense of fatalism grows rampant, with its accompanying tendency of letting down the moral standards formerly considered as essential for individual decency and happiness.

If we were to judge the world's destiny and our own merely from the data which the ordinary history book or newspaper is supplying, we would find but little inducement for satisfaction, or even hopefulness. Such sources inform us that empires have risen to power and prosperity, subsequently to sink into inefficacy and oblivion. The rights of individuals have been ruthlessly trod upon; whole classes of people have been ill-treated, and even wiped out by those in power who, in their turn, were defeated by others calling themselves in some cases more progressive, and in others, more conservative.

Here in this modern world of ours, with its splendid equipment for the production of an abundance of material commodities, the distribution of these commodities is so faulty that in the midst of matter and surfeit, millions are being underfed, or on the brink of starvation. While the supply of food, housing and clothing never has been so plentiful as in these days, many nations all the same appear to be in an unprecedented state of feverish haste to multiply their stores of material equipment for destruction in the form of armaments, explosives and poison gases.

* * *

This is all topped by a diplomatic system intended to insure smooth relations between nations; but seemingly doing much to obstruct the harmony of these connections. It was, I think, during the first Peace Conference at The Hague, in 1899, that when a diplomatist was asked whether or not favorable effects might be anticipated from this gathering, he callously replied: "Do you expect good results when you let shoemakers convene for discussing the abolition of footwear?"

This answer was, perhaps, too cynical to be quite to the point. If it were true, diplomacy might be termed sordid, while it is not so, entirely. There are, among those assigned to direct the government of nations, many excellent and honest persons. There are others who are not so excellent, and not so honest. The thing which primarily obstructs is not so much particular instances of dishonesty as the limitations of unenlightened human capacities.

The Bible has wisely declared: "Where there is no vision the people perish." A lack of true vision leads diplomatists and others to view and judge the world's history, and that of their own, mainly along the lines of material achievement coupled with an almost indefinable sense of fatality.

It is significant, in this connection, that, according to the ordinary use of the word "fatality," it almost invariably means something unfavorable; the predestined liability to disaster or death. The same is true of the word "fate," from which "fatality" has been derived. And still "fate" ought to have another usage than something of this order, since it is, in the words of an authoritative dictionary: "The power predetermining events unalterable from eternity."

The association of "fate" with doom which has permeated human history—especially where the vision was deficient—seems to bring about a sense of discouragement and lassitude, giving a freer scope to the forces of evil and destruction in the world of today. One of its dangerous axioms is that famous saying: "History repeats itself." It leads into a submission to that which asserts itself as a necessary eternal strife and dissension among nations and persons with its concomitant armaments and wars. It lames the impulses for betterment and more ethical standards based upon unselfishness and a point of view, not merely nationalistic, but enlightened with a more universal vision.

* * *

Such impulses do not find any corroboration in a material, egotistical sense of existence; neither are they being reared in such a soil. They prevail where something is being discerned of the real nature of the great First Cause and man's capacity to manifest its divine power, and utilize it for the common good.

When the vision of divine power is seen as man's scientific understanding of deity as eternal good, and therefore incapable of containing elements of destruction, fate cannot be ruin and death. On the contrary, it is a definite determining of eternal, and thereby desirable, events. These events have their necessity in eternity itself. They need, however, individual vision in order to be understood and manifested; regardless of all material, destructive evidence.

Then a new-old activity takes possession of human destiny; an activity which made Jesus of Nazareth the most outstanding and powerful figure of Christian history. While he spurned and rejected a material or human kingdom, he definitely opened the way to a very tangible kingdom—not tangible according to the material senses—but as the individual possession of anyone who is willing to recognize the preponderance of spiritual values.

Christ Jesus called it the kingdom of God, and declared that it was "within," that is, in one's own thought realm, and therefore a present possibility and possession. It is in his footsteps that Mary Baker Eddy learned to tread in order to expound his teachings in a modern way to a modern world, by the impersonal and truly democratic means of the Science of Christianity.

Everyone who is desirous of gleaning more of this divine power and its possibilities in human society today will find that his investigations will result in freeing him from the mesmeric suggestion that doom and destruction are the inevitable lot of nations and persons. He will more and more realize, in the measure of his spiritual advancement, that the practice of scientific Christianity has brought into human affairs and their handling an element of far-reaching importance. Indeed, an element which, in the proportion of its being understood, is opening the way to a destiny for each individual; unprecedented in the past, and never yet recorded by history.

* * *

It is a destiny which is divine; a fate centered in God! And God is eternal, universal, invariable Love; nothing but Love, as St. John so clearly saw when he allowed the testimony of the material senses to be subordinated by his vision of divine reality. Thus it becomes possible to free oneself, and thereby help mankind in liberating itself, from the morbid, mesmeric suggestion that matter is might, and might is right, and evil the fate of all. This mesmerism is breaking, and with the inner conviction and certain demonstration of Love being omnipotent and practical, one can go forward and pursue courageously the vision of John when he heard "a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle (or right understanding) of God is with men, and he will dwell with them. . . . And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

# SUMMER F
## FOR THE MODERN
### GAY WITH BRIG
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# GUATE

THE MAYA INDIAN CIVILIZATION of Central America has given a riddle to the archaeologists; what has it given to dress designers?

The question is brief, the answer long and to be sought among the far-away battalions of a submerged culture, which lately have executed an about-face and marched back into contemporary annals.

The ancient civilizations of Asia have always occupied a position in our educational arena, but the American continent until recently has appeared in our thought as a waste, trackless except for savage footsteps. In reality it had a great art at the time that Egypt was building her monuments, an art that continued to be creative until after the coming of the Spaniards.

Columbus, on his last voyage to America, almost discovered the Mayas. The subsequent Spanish explorers found them, conquered them, and ruled over them with viceroys till 1821—three and one quarter centuries. These Europeans made some interesting studies of Mayan art, government and customs; but, alas, in their zeal for what they believed to be patriotism and religion, they gathered the Indians into Spanish settlements, drove the priests into the brush, forbade Mayan ceremonies, and burned the old Mayan writings, which would have revealed to posterity the history of this mysterious people. Three such codices have, it is true, come to light since, and more may be uncovered, but there is now not a single Indian who can read the ancient language, written in hieroglyphics, although as a spoken tongue Maya is still used by 500,000 people and is needed by the traveler who wishes to study contemporary life.

How, then, do we know what manner of people this was? Through a few Spanish narratives; by the clearing away of the almost impenetrable brush which through centuries grew up over their mighty monuments; by excavations which have brought to light sculptures, carvings, paintings, pottery; and by studies made of surviving legends, rituals, ceremonials and crafts.

The major method has been the uncovering of the great cities lost in the jungle. One traveler relates that the bush is often so dense that two armies might bivouac side by side and remain invisible to each other. What wonder, then, that long-deserted cities have been lost in it? Even cities that at one time had populations of 250,000.

The Mayan buildings were carved with the utmost skill. Spinden asserts that their profile sculpture was as fine as that of Assyria or Egypt. They gave more attention to animal than to human sculpture, because their gods were identified with animals, but when they did depict men and women they look astonishingly like our playing cards! The rattlesnake was perhaps their favorite theme and its body usually forms the balustrades of their staircases leading up to their pyramidal platforms. Moreover, the rhythm and contour of its body are introduced into other images. The jaguar, too, was sacred and appears in complicated alliances with the serpent. More gracious than these was their sacred bird, the quetzal, a creature of beautiful form and gorgeous plumage. All their representations, however, are so stylized as to be unrecognizable except to the adept; and they are, furthermore, superimposed with such complexity on one another and on geometrical forms that analysis is difficult. But it is interesting and remarkable to find that these archaic motifs recur in contemporary weavings.

Very important to our mental picture of ancient Mayan life and its ordinary occupations are the portrait figures that have been found deep in the earth. They are modeled in clay and sometimes painted, and they serve not only as fashion plates for the costumes of their period but also to illustrate a continuity between past culture and contemporary customs. They include portraits of priests, merchants, peasants and craftsmen, who greatly resemble the natives of today. Particularly interesting are many of the sculptured garments which are incised with patterns evidently representing woven cottons, for in these appear motifs which we have seen already in stone carvings on buildings and which recur, as has been said, in modern Mayan textiles. Very characteristic of Mayan ornament through all the periods, and now, are bands, stripes, zigzags, serrated corners on squares, diamonds on triangles, squares with legs and heads, tapering masses suggestive of flames, steps, frets, chevrons, rectangles and hatched and dotted lines.

Other crafts which have been revealed through excavations are clay pottery with appliqued, incised and painted decoration; carvings in jade and other stones, encaustic work, and negative painting, a technique similar to batik, which used to be applied to pottery but now is used chiefly for the decoration of gourds, from which boxes, baskets and other vessels are made.

Since 1913, when on account of a treaty signed with Mexico, the Maya became again free and independent, there has been apparent a tendency to revert to many of the practices of their pre-Columbian culture. In remoter parts of the country they make once more their clay censers, fill them with the native incense, copal, which their forebears burned, and go out into the brush to find for worship one of their ancient temples. They build such

GROUP 1—Here we have two of the most characteristic Guatemalan motifs, the stripe and the triangle, which are used for white embroidery on a frock of navy linen. The pocket is attached to a striped belt, which gives it the feeling of an Indian pouch. The box coat is made of an Indian serape and lined with the blue linen that fashions the dress." (Designed by Hazel Corsa.)

GROUP 2—Again the serape has offered itself as a design theme. It is used for a sleeveless jacket of red, white and black novelty cotton, and its bands appear again on the cuffs of the gloves. The frock is a white cotton with black threads, which run up and down on the skirt and horizontally on the bodice. (Designed by Florence Taliman.)

GROUP 3—The dropped shoulder line of the "huipil" or blouse is smartly employed for a cape collar in a novelty weave that presents a pattern of diamonds and stripes. The colors are beige and red that tone pleasantly with the natural-colored uncrushable linen of the frock. The red is repeated by the sash. (Designed by V. Hickox.)

GROUP 4—Yellow-and-white chiffon is used to translate into an evening frock the cotton dress of the Guatemalan woman. The skirt is flared by six circular bands of contrasted colors. (Designed by Mary Beakes.)

# FASHIONS
# RN WOMAN ARE
# BRIGHT ACCENTS
# FROM
# TEMALA

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Costume Adaptations Designed and Illustrations Provided by the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York.

GROUP 5—The stripes and the hatched lines of the Indian's woven skirt are interpreted by a plaid chiffon bodice. The chiffon appears again in a very full godet at the side of the sheer crêpe skirt, which is seamed at the side of the front, and slit. (Designed by Virginia Doherty.)

GROUP 6—The dropped shoulder and the suggestion of a molded hip in the native costume have been stressed in a summer evening frock of gaily striped mousseline de soie. The hipline is shirred. (Designed by David Pritchard.)

GROUP 7—The skirt is made of a Guatemalan print, which fashions also the belt of the tunic blouse that is of chamoix-colored silk. (Designed by Doris Lauterstein.)

GROUP 8—In this case the native costume lends the idea of the stripe down the sleeve, the design of the belt, the silhouette of the skirt and the movement of the coat. The American suit is of coarse white linen. The shirt-waist blouse is of scarlet parachute silk, and the swagger coat, gathered in the front, the back and on the shoulders, is lined with navy linen. The three-quarter kimono sleeve wears a navy band, starting at the neckline and extending to the end. The wrap-around skirt is open to the knees; the belt is of red, white and blue striped linen, laced with a blue cord and finished with a tassel. The native headdress is cleverly translated into a chic turban. (Designed by Virginia Corwin.)

Photographs by Courtesy of the Grace Line and the Gipson Studios

houses as their ancestors did, of straight trees, with other straight trees for cross-beams, and roofs of thatch. They make food and drink of their native maize (Indian corn), which was the gift of their people to the world, for they developed it by skillful selection and cultivation from a prairie grass. They till their fields as fields were tilled centuries ago, and when it is suggested that they should employ some new method, they say, "What are we that we should do otherwise than as our fathers did?" As their forefathers did, they trade the goods they produce for different goods produced by their neighbors, for the Maya has always been an industrial specialist. Women, who weave beautifully today their skirts and blouses, travel to other villages to have their belts braided and their headdresses fashioned.

These Indians are inhabitants of a tropical country mysterious with a redundant life. They live among frowning mountains and volcanoes, deep gorges and rumbling, rushing rivers, and between two peacock seas. The flowers are of incredible brilliance; the butterflies like winged fragments of the rainbow and the birds like a shattered sunset. There are ugly things, too. Logs in lagoons that stir and reveal themselves as crocodiles; strange creatures that heave the soil beneath the tall grass. And there are funny things, such as birds with such incredible forms that they are a satire on all one's aesthetic solemnities.

In the midst of this bizarre environment the Mayas have pursued an extraordinarily peaceful life, for they have been one of the least warlike of people. They are, however, like their jungle, secretive, and prone to conceal their villages. Their festivals are seldom witnessed, but they are fond of giving ostentatious banquets in which only the men take part. At these are worn the ceremonial robes so seldom seen, and every guest is presented with a cloak made either of feather mosaic or of elaborately woven cotton. There are many headdresses of turkey feathers, carved ornaments of metals and stones, and richly colored blankets. The feast consists of corn, squash, beans and many native fruits and drinks; and music is supplied by drums made of turtle shells covered with skins and played with deers' antlers; of horns fashioned from conch shells; flutes cut from reeds; and rattles devised from gourds. The result is rhythm and noise, but no melody.

Both in their entertainments and appearance they are different from the North American Indian, for they are short of stature, and have round heads, broad faces and prominent jaws. Both sexes are kindly, polite and industrious.

The men's costume consists of trousers and a shirt, with a poncho and a serape. The women wear a long skirt which is sometimes pulled up under their arms, and a "huipil" or blouse.

One can see that these garments cannot lend much to fashionable silhouettes, but because their weaving is so remarkable in color and design they have been brought to the attention of textile manufacturers this year, and many materials are being woven and printed after Guatemalan patterns.

It happened in this way. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which is excavating in the Mayan country, in 1934 asked Miss Ruth Reeves, one of America's most eminent textile designers, to go to Guatemala and study the weavings. Miss Reeves went far up into the hill villages and deep into the jungle and collected native textiles and, after she brought them home, created American fabrics, both woven and printed, derived from this source material. An exhibition of her collections and of her original designs, and including a collection of native costumes assembled by Mrs. Edith Mayles Ricketson of the Carnegie Institution staff in Guatemala—the most extensive such collection in existence—was first shown in New York and is now booked for a two-year tour of important American museums.

Department stores are advertising Guatemalan patterns in various fabrics, serapi and ponchos, and even Guatemalan sandals, which, it is hinted, will enable us to adopt the graceful carriage of Mayan women. The Guatemalan trend in American fashions is just beginning, but it is probable that it will influence increasingly our textile industry during the months when Miss Reeves' and Mrs. Ricketson's collections are so widely shown. The Traphagen School of Fashion in the illustrations which appear on this page has shown much ingenuity and talent in adapting the genius of Guatemala to the tempo of the American mode.

# Among the New Books

## History That Does Not Rise to Art

**The United States, 1830-1850, by Frederick Jackson Turner. New York: Holt. $4.50.**

THIS IS THE LONG-AWAITED master work of a man who, in spite of very definite limitations, must certainly figure in any list of great American historians. Professor Turner passed on before the manuscript was finished, and although the work of completion has been reverently carried out by Messrs. Craven, Crissey and Max Farrand, the book suffers somewhat, especially when regarded as a work of art. The editors have wisely, however, not attempted to put on it a polish of their own, nor indeed have they added anything not directly the master's. Chapter XIII, on Taylor's administration and the Compromise of 1850, is thus left a complete blank.

Professor Turner devotes almost two thirds of his book to an analysis of the "sections," New England, North Central, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central and Far West, in the two decades 1830-1850. He then studies the national administrations from Jackson through Polk with his eyes constantly on the complex of forces, centripetal and centrifugal, by which these "sections" somehow were kept a nation.

The book is packed tight with details of all sorts, from geography through economics to literature. Nowhere else within two covers is so much information to be found about the United States in ante bellum days as here. Initiates and disciples—the latter abundantly recognized in the footnotes—will be on familiar ground. All of Turner's leading ideas are here—frontier, section, soil maps, literacy maps, economic forces, democratic ideology, the stabilizing role of parties and many more. The noninitiate, however, will do better to begin with Turner's "Frontier in American History." The work now under review is too discursive, too full of detail to serve as an introduction to the historian.

* * *

It is certainly too soon to attempt an estimate of Turner's place in American historiography. Yet this book does make one thing clear. Turner was not a satisfying, readable narrative historian like Parkman or Prescott. He was not a successful artist. Harsh though the remark may seem, it would appear that one reason why he wrote so little was simply that he wrote so badly. He was certainly aware of the difficulty in a way that inferior men are not, and the paucity of his production is a tribute to his honesty and integrity as an artist as well as to his conscience as a scientist. Inferior men have released floods of prose based on far less knowledge than Turner possessed.

* * *

One important phase of his difficulty—a difficulty which faces all who try to write history today—may be distinguished in his treatment of the "section." Turner was aware that American nationality, even more than French or English, has local subdivisions which are also nationalities. Now most of us find some meaning, deep or shallow as we and our experiences are deep or shallow, in labels—Frenchman, Englishman, American, Yankee, Middle Westerner. But usually such meaning is best communicated to us by the methods of art—the "Marseillaise," a page of Dickens, a line of Walt Whitman. Such knowledge partakes of the "hunch," the impression, the intuition. It lacks scientific completeness.

Turner certainly felt, certainly recognized, American subnationalities. But he cannot communicate with his reader as the artist can. Turner knew (and in his heart was probably grateful) that a Yankee is like no one else on earth. But the half-dozen quotations (carefully picked) he gives from Emerson tell us more about the Yankee than all the rest of his long chapter on New England. He is obviously trying very hard to arrive at a full, scientific analysis of what makes the nationality of a "section." He succeeds best with his own Middle West, probably because he felt more deeply about his own section. On the whole, however, he accumulates honest detail without producing in his reader the flash of recognition far less honest workers are able to produce. Scientific honesty is not yet enough.

CRANE BRINTON

## A Fascist in the Sahara

**The Magic Gate of the Sahara, by Angelo Piccioli. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.**

WHEN HE SET OUT on his journey through Tripoli, which is described in this book, Signor Piccioli held that to have any value at all it must be *utile à nos coeurs*. This Roman gravity has rewarded him. He has written that rare thing, a travel book of real literary excellence, a book observant, thoughtful and dignified. Rich in landscape, it is weak in its relative lack of individual figures. There are some, of course, and what there are are good, but they are not observed as the more experienced and curious Arabian travelers have observed them. We get instead the fruit of that characteristic Latin faculty, the intellectual romanticization of types. To the non-Latin reader this gives an added flavor to the narrative.

The Arab races, once the terror of the Moorish invasion passed, have long fascinated the foreigner and divided his opinions. Where else did one find such dignity, such a sense of the elemental human being, a serenity as impassive as theirs, an intellect as austere and an imagination as voluptuous? On the other hand, where was their civilization, what were they but intermediaries, where else was there such appalling filth, such abysmal poverty, such nullification of the mind in formulae, and such extremes of sensuality?

* * *

The fascination of what in a hurry we call Arab character lies in the existence of these extremes side by side. These men of voluptuous imagination are the same who, conditioned by the desert, have established themselves on the minimum that will sustain life. Their resignation is only the repose of the fiery, and even, as Signor Piccioli observes, their lowest beggars seem to convey some austere and majestic symbolism in their wretchedness. The shepherds of the Sahara, living together bound for life with their flocks, timelessly endure the privations of their environment. But as Signor Piccioli points out, they glorify their lot, and with ironic wit.

From a book so rich in observation of landscape and custom understandingly interpreted, it is difficult for a reviewer to do more than pick out a few curiosities and hope they will whet the reader's appetite. It was disconcerting, for example, after one's imagination had been captured by the sight of a group of galloping Berber horsemen, to discover that the lord of the desert was actually "doing his stuff" for a film company. This was an inevitable result—depressing to a romantic imagination—of the subduing of these lands after a lapse of 13 centuries to the rule of Rome. The desert blossoms or is expected to blossom for the benefit of the Italian colonists, and the Berber becomes an actor!

* * *

Visits to mosques and Arab houses, to the gay Arab cemeteries and the fantastic souks, have already provided Signor Piccioli with reflections on Arab history, art and race. But here and there extraordinary things crop up to stop generalization. There was the disturbing visit to the troglodyte villages, there were the frenzied dances, the singing at the fertilization of the palms, and at Gadames the author came across the Tuaregs, a tribe as distinct from the Arab as is possible. Were they the remote, indigenous people of this land? The women were unveiled and took part in tribal counsels. In fact, they said that among the Tuaregs it is the women who command and the men who execute. They are a simple, honest, dignified race, much more abject in their poverty than their neighbors.

Signor Piccioli is a Fascist, a fervent believer in the reclamation of these lands to Rome. In him one sees a deeper side of the Roman imperial tradition which Fascism has adopted. His excellent book is well illustrated.

V. S. PRITCHETT

## Matter and Metaphysics

**New Views of Space, Matter and Time, by J. D. Ross. Seattle: New Scientific Book Publishing Company.**

THE FENCE WHICH SEPARATES metaphysicists and matter-physicists is a precarious one. Many try to walk it, but nearly all tumble off. Mr. Ross has succeeded in maintaining a balance as far as he has gone.

"New Views of Space, Matter and Time" were born among generators and rheostats, dynamos and oil cans, as the author busied himself with everyday duties as chief engineer and superintendent of the Seattle Municipal Light & Power System.

Having developed this municipal system to the point where it is considered one of America's model public service units, he turned from building power houses and dams to questioning currently accepted theories of energy, and the ions, protons, electrons, deutons and positons considered mortar and brick for the constructions of matter.

In the last analysis, much present-day physics has really become metaphysics, though seldom admitted as such by investigators lest confusion result where terminology in the two fields overlaps. Scientific research is like a rare cut diamond with many facets, each of which allows a partial glimpse of a whole plan.

Mr. Ross chooses primarily the facet of mathematics and his views challenge at the outset classical interpretations of radiation, the direction in which physical forces operate, and allied phenomena. Today we are less sure in our understanding of the physical universe than ever, he observes, explaining:

> Many scientists attempt to account for the phenomena of the universe on what they call purely scientific lines. They demand a cause for every effect, but they try to account for the foundations of the universe from chance without cause. They accept only what the five senses show and accept it only as the five senses show it.
>
> We know that things are not what they seem. There are many absurd statements about nature making laws for herself. But it is absurd to give an inanimate or unintelligent object the credit of repairing itself or laying down laws to govern itself.

The author indicates that before physical scientists can progress much further they must develop "a new physics of which we now know nothing." All accepted theories are as a field of tin soldiers which must fall if the leader is knocked down.

Mr. Ross refuses to accept the word "gravity," or "attraction," as a physical force except for convenience. He considers matter as nothing but energy stabilized in position. The laws of Ohm and Oersted he restates as one law, "movement of any sort is proportional to the pressure or driving force and inversely proportional to any resistance or opposing effect."

The chapter on "Matter" composes nearly a third of the book. To quote a few definitions which can stand far closer scrutiny on the part of thinkers than the metaphysics of most contemporary physicists:

> Matter is conceded to be an aggregate of electrons stabilized in groups. An electron is an exceedingly small unit of electricity, so matter may be defined as organized and stabilized groups of electricity. Electricity is a form of energy, therefore matter is a form of energy.
>
> Matter is three-dimensional. We may therefore say that since matter is energy, it is a particular form of three-dimensional energy.
>
> Since mass varies with velocity it may be wholly due to velocity, in which case matter may be a function of time and space only.
>
> When the electron is not in motion it has no magnetic field. Lying in space quiet, it has no mass. We say it is nothing. In motion it is matter.

All of which is perhaps as good a physical explanation for the elusiveness of matter as one can expect.

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Houghton Mifflin is publishing today, in the United States, John Buchan's "The People's King," a history of the reign of George V. The book is published in England under the title of "The King's Grace, 1910-1935." It was reviewed in the Monitor on April 5.


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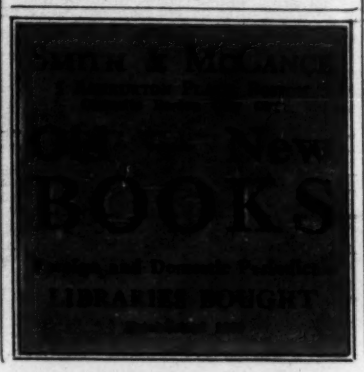


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# Mostly About Men of Action

**The Autobiography of John Hays Hammond.** New York: Farrar & Rinehart. (Two vols.) $5.

**Men of Turmoil,** Biographies by Leading Authorities of the Dominating Personalities of Our Day. New York: Minton Balch. $3.75.

ONE OF THE MOST entertaining of modern autobiographies is this of John Hays Hammond. Mining engineer, financier, friend of Presidents, Kings and empire-builders, he has known everybody, been everywhere, seen everything. Moreover, he has a natural gift of words for telling about his experiences. (It is said that he wrote his own life story.) At 80 he is evidently still the delightful raconteur who has been known to so many guests in Washington, New York, Gloucester and points east and west.

Probably the most exciting of Mr. Hammond's adventures, for the general reader, was his part in the revolt of the Uitlanders in South Africa, which had its disastrous culmination in the Jameson Raid. As a result of Jameson's premature move, the revolt was crushed and Mr. Hammond and three of his associates in the plot were sentenced to death. The sentence was almost immediately commuted to life imprisonment and finally, in response to powerful influences, the prisoners were let off with fines of $125,000 each. Cecil Rhodes paid Mr. Hammond's fine as an advance on profits expected.

* * *

Rhodes is Mr. Hammond's great hero. Working together, living together in the open for months at a time, they became intimately acquainted, and Mr. Hammond developed an admiration for the founder of Rhodesia that has never abated.

This admiration is a key to Mr. Hammond's own thinking. Rhodes was of course an exploiter and a natural dictator, and Mr. Hammond, who is a charming host and a man of benevolent personal character, is always on the side of the big dividends.

It is interesting in this connection to contrast his attitude in the South African adventure with his attitude in the labor disputes in the American West. In the Transvaal he had no doubt that he was justified in resorting to force and violence against established authority in order to defend the property interests of his associates and himself. In the Coeur d'Alene mining district he was equally convinced of the justice of importing strike breakers to fight the mine workers. There is no question of his sincerity in either instance. It's a matter of point of view.

* * *

In "Men of Turmoil" you have sympathetic biographies of various personages in politics, trade, war and the arts. You must not look for critical estimates, for the biographies are written by admirers of their subjects. Thus we are told by Ralph Fox that Stalin's life is "a challenge and a rallying flag not only in his own country but wherever the battle for humanity's future is being fought"; by Sir Charles Petrie that Mussolini "deserves to rank among the greatest leaders in history," and by G. Ward Price that the recuperation of Germany is the greatest individual achievement of the post-war world and that "the credit for it lies with Adolf Hitler alone." This may seem a little confusing, but it leaves you freedom of choice.

Some of the sketches in this book are illuminating. For example, that of Lawrence of Arabia, by Capt. Liddell Hart. I had often wondered how authentic was the excitement over Lawrence. His book seemed to me heavy-footed and dull. What his exploit was, I was unable to grasp. And all this business of Private Shaw, and a man of mystery who tried to prevent his work being published, seemed to smack strongly of press-agentry; it still does, for that matter. But Liddell Hart, most lucid of military writers, here makes it clear just what it was that Lawrence did in Arabia. It was something of tremendous consequence to the British Empire, and if the word great can be applied to a man for military exploits, Lawrence would seem from this account to deserve it. But he should have got Liddell Hart to write that book of his.

There are many others, 37 in all, from Einstein to Ford and from Sibelius to Shaw. And interesting reading. L. A. SLOPER

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

# Old Loyalties, New Forces

**Time Out of Mind,** by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

STILL THEY COME, THESE novels of the Pine Tree State—novels of the farm and the timberland, the village, the summer resort, and the jagged coast whence departed men of the sea. Still they come, and may they keep on coming if they are going to be as full of meat as the work of Mary Ellen Chase, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Gladys Hasty Carroll, Ben Ames Williams, Wilson Follett, of Booth Tarkington in his Kennebunkport mood, of Kenneth Roberts who writes of Maine men if not so much of Maine scenes, and of Rachel Field.

Miss Field's novel, "Time Out of Mind," is about the Maine coast and a great shipbuilding family. The time is, chiefly the last 30 years of the last century when a corner had been turned in the shipping trade, and sails had definitely given way to steam. Among the fanatical conservatives who stuck to old ways in the face of common sense was Nathaniel Fortune, the third of his name to build vessels in the shipyard of the town Miss Field calls Little Prospect.

* * *

Though it was evident to everyone else in the business that the day of ocean-going sailing vessels was over, Nathaniel Fortune persisted in building them, in putting his money and his heart into them, selling off his timberland to keep the shipyard going, and with all his stubbornness opposing the encroachments of summer residents who were buying shore lots and furnishing a new source of income for his community.

Not only in his business did Major Fortune's obstinacy sow itself, but also in the management of his children, for he was determined that music-loving Nat should follow the sea. "Time Out of Mind," is chiefly the story of young Nat, his sister Rissa, and the housekeeper's daughter, Kate Fernald, who is the chronicler. It is a complex story, woven of wealthy, splendor-loving Fortunes and sturdy, farm-bred Fernalds, of summer "rusticators," and of Little Prospect "natives," some of them ambitious like Jake Bullard, once affianced to Kate, some of them thriftless, and some of them city-mad. For the most part the battle between Major Fortune and changing times on the one hand, and between him and his children on the other, is waged in the great house called Fortune's Folly, though it carries Nat and Rissa abroad, and even takes Kate on a momentous trip to New York to attend the production of Nat's "Ship Symphony."

* * *

The house, with its cupola and white columns and its air of grandeur, is one of the symbols employed by Miss Field to enhance the romantic character of her novel. Likewise the fortunes told for Nat, Rissa and Kate by an old woman of the neighborhood and the quaint French clock which told off the hours from beginning to end of the narrative are artistic devices to link the past, present and future together and add something more than meets the eye.

The style is not exactly what we might expect in a book by the author of "Hitty, Her First Hundred Years," except that in all Miss Field's work she shows a poetic quality and the power of adaptability. Here she has constructed so elaborate a plot, and written so copiously—occasionally with a little over-striving but withal richly—that she has accomplished something quite different from the perfected simplicity of "Hitty." It must be remembered, however, that the earlier book was written for young readers. The subject matter of "Time Out of Mind," the feeling for other days, the appreciation of the value of sentiment and the love of the Maine coast show that the book springs from the same source as "Hitty," "God's Pocket" and "Points East"; but it is not so individual.


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# Growing Pains

**Restless Days,** by Lilo Linke. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. New York: Knopf. $3.

**The Young May Moon,** by Nora Lloyd. London: Nelson. 7s. 6d.

**Our Young Barbarians,** by Barbara Silver. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

THESE THREE VERY DIVERSE books are portrayals of youth and youth's growing pains in Germany, in Ireland and in England. Miss Linke's is autobiographical. Beginning in 1914, her story includes the bitter period in Germany after the war and continues until the Nazi regime. The atmosphere and political events of both wartime and post-war Germany are seen principally in relation to herself and her own experiences. She is very successful in seeing herself objectively and in creating the "I" of the book in the round. She describes herself as a delicate, undernourished and unattractive child, awkward and ill at ease in her home and at school, where her evidently innate sense of power finds uncertain expression. Her vanity constantly is piqued by lack of admiration and affection.

Freed from school, she develops rapidly. Soon she is absorbed in the youth movement, in political surges and struggles and in the emotional fervor of her contemporaries. The intense seriousness with which her young friends took themselves, their ideals and their discipline is remarkable. Self-criticism or self-doubt seem to have been unknown. In their groups they found a solidarity and a sense of union which appear to have been entirely satisfying. Miss Linke went through the various phases with passionate zeal—her course largely milestoned by love affairs about which she is unusually frank—to find eventually that individuality could not so easily be repressed into the narrow channels of the group mentality. Disillusioned to some extent in human nature by a quarrel with her former comrades, she entered the political field.

As this is so essentially a personal document, specific political events are not clearly seen, but the general political trend and the atmosphere of the post-war years is admirably recaptured. Miss Linke writes in excellent English and her story is well worth reading.

After the charged atmosphere and realism of "Restless Days," the genteel perplexities of an Anglo-Irish child over the far-away mysteries of a world war and the near at hand but obscure Sinn Fein activities provide milder entertainment. Miss Lloyd is whimsical and gentle. An old rectory in Kerry, a family gathering, shrill voices raised happily in friendly controversy, tennis parties, the village shop, a faint Celtic nostalgia personified in one suitably named Deirdre and the inclusion of a sharp, cruel event which happened in fact during the troubles, are woven with kindly care into an undistinguished but easy-to-read first novel. "The Young May Moon" has the agreeable flavor of a friendly tea party, without gossip and with home-made cakes.

Finally our young Oxford barbarians! Is Miss Silver being malicious or are young women undergraduates really such bourgeoise and priggish schoolgirls? Philippa writes long letters during her nine terms up at Oxford. She loves English literature and loves still more telling her old school friend all about it. She makes friends, remarkable for their dreary worthiness. Original sin is daringly indulged by a pillow fight. The influence of North Oxford is suitably guyed and the writing has one real merit—that Miss Silver manages to decrease Philippa's immaturity as time passes.

E. M. V.


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# The Real "Kentucky Home"

THE LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE circles the courthouse in picturesque Bardstown and wends its way to Springfield on the east. After crossing the bridge the road makes a horseshoe bend and just as Bardstown passes from view the tourist sees "My Old Kentucky Home" crowning a woodland slope on the edge of a widespreading tableland.

The house, known in its day as Federal Hill, was never occupied by any other family than the Rowans. Four generations lived here before it was sold in 1922 by the last of the family on the hill, Mrs. Madge Rowan Frost, to the trustees of a popular subscription raised in Kentucky, and the place was turned over to the State to be cherished forever as a Kentucky shrine. All the family relics and souvenirs were likewise surrendered to the Commonwealth, thereby preserving as far as possible the Federal Hill which Foster visited in 1852 when he wrote the immortal "My Old Kentucky Home."

Sun and rain for well over a century have mellowed the bricks of this old mansion which was begun in 1795 by Judge John Rowan. He was a remarkable man wth all the indomitable qualities of the pioneer and he acquired a large fortune in his career as the greatest criminal lawyer in the West. A product of his environment, so was his home, with much of the building material from the estate itself, and it grew as he grew, the main building being added prior to 1818. The full third story was destroyed by fire which is responsible, it is said, for the loss of the original draft of "My Old Kentucky Home."

The Georgian façade has all the refinement of a style that is based on exquisite proportions and skilled craftsmanship. The carpenter-architect's intimacy with materials brought about the happiest results as is seen in the hand-carved doorway at Federal Hill, rarely lovely in its chaste and graceful simplicity. On what a splendid scale are the windows with their nine-paned sashes! The ivy-covered walls give an air of venerability, heightened by the giant gnarled Allanthus trees.

Down the hill, halfway to the road and entangled among grapevines, is the log cabin, a restoration of the one Judge Rowan used as his law office. Here he trained many future brilliant lawyers and statesmen and prepared his famous briefs to the accompaniment of the babbling brook as it emerged from the spring house beneath his office and the lazy shuffle of the slaves as they passed to and fro with the products of the dairy.

From the rear door of the wide, spacious hall of the mansion the formal garden could be seen—a riot of color in midsummer—enhanced by the brilliant hues of the ladies' full silken skirts as they trailed along the flower-bordered paths. Near by were the slave quarters and beyond spread the endless fields of waving grain where the meadow lark soared to the cloudless blue of a Kentucky sky. With twilight came the cessation from toil for the field hands, strains of the banjo issued from the "quarters," and the rich voices of the slaves were heard singing their songs of present, careless joy tinctured with the poignant sadness of a captured race.

All the loyalty, humor and pathos of the patriarchal system of the rich, agricultural, ante bellum South were to be found at Federal Hill, and Stephen Foster on his several visits to his first cousins, the Rowans, slowly awakened to the deep significance of slavery, of its underlying tragedy. When in 1852 he visited John Rowan 2d, who had just returned from his ministerial duties and leisurely sojourn in southern Europe, he found a sympathetic and highly cultured host. In this favorable environment Foster's genius flowered into full bloom with the creation of "My Old Kentucky Home." Only 26, he was already well known in America and Europe for his southern folk songs, and he remains today the greatest composer of native American folk music.

A Foster Festival is held every Fourth of July at Federal Hill. Some of the guests are in costumes of the 'fifties; a young man resembling Foster in appearance seats himself at the old-fashioned square piano in the stately drawing room, and many of the beloved composer's songs are sung. It recalls an authentic legend that the mistress of Federal Hill, the former Rebecca Carnes, a famous belle of Baltimore, gave a dance in the summer of 1852 in honor of her house guests and to the delight of her numerous sons and daughters, and that "a young lady of sweet voice" sang the newly composed "My Old Kentucky Home" under Foster's coaching and with him accompanying her at the piano.

To many the song will ever recall youthful memories of a happy home from which they have been separated by the years, and Federal Hill will symbolize those halycon days of domesticity when fertility of the soil, the home and the "quarters" was blessed by God and man.

WILHELMINE FRANKE

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" Drawn by Clyde Stringfield

# Markers in Virginia

A WOMAN, MRS. C. F. TYNES, of Bluefield, W. Va., has been appointed research worker in Mercer County for the West Virginia commission on historic and scenic markers. This commission has been created by Gov. H. G. Kump to determine and mark at proper places on the state and county highways and roads the most outstanding and most notable historic and scenic spots in the State.

Buildings, bridges, birthplaces, homes and other places associated with prominent people will be marked. So will important highways, Indian and pioneer trails and battlefields. Incidents of pioneers, Revolutionary or later history of any particular significance or interest will be noted. Early Indian and pioneer names will be explained, and early industries, natural wonders, and varied geological and geographical features, outstanding beauty spots and miscellaneous points of interest will have their markers.


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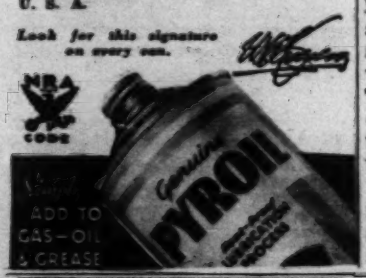

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# Over the Editor's Desk

## Letters

### *Was "Sequoia" Faked? . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Feb. 20, 1935, issue of your Weekly Magazine Section appears an article by Barrett C. Kiesling dealing with the movie "Sequoia." This article is about half true and about half false and misleading.

The portion of the movie dealing with the babyhood of the lion and the deer together up to the age of about a year and a half is probably all true and all real photography. I have no difference of opinion with Mr. Kiesling on that score.

However, the point of the story is that these same two youngsters, friends during childhood, maintain that friendship during maturity in a wild state. The lion and fawn were captured in July, 1933, as babies. The picture was completed in approximately a year. The full grown "Malibu" of the later portion of the picture is a mature buck of not less than four or five years of age.

Therefore, it is impossible that the lion and deer of maturity were the same as those shown in the childhood sequences.

Therefore, the movie proves nothing except the fact that a fawn and a lion cub can be friends if well fed, and that trick photography is marvelous.

Therefore, the movie presents a definitely false impression which Mr. Kiesling has passed on to your readers.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON
Newport News, Va.

* * *

### *"Sequoia" . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Johnson in his letter makes the point that "Sequoia" must have been done by trick photography, and that the friendship of the lion and the deer was impossible. He bases his contention on the time lapse of the picture, July, 1933, to December, 1934, as stated in my Christian Science Monitor story.

It did not seem necessary to state in the story that, to cover the time lapse, we had not one but two lion-deer combinations. This would have required long explanations, and would not affect the major premise of the story; namely, that friendship between a lion and a deer is possible. The older pair was made up of a trained deer and a trained puma whom we brought together and kept together. The younger pair actually grew up from babyhood, as shown in the picture. This latter pair is on the lot at this moment, and, in fact, we have a date to photograph them with a couple of members of the Los Angeles Girl Scouts within the next few days. We are very proud of this pair. They still remain the favorite pets of the lot, although the picture has been finished over three months. They have just returned from making "personal appearances" at theaters in the East. We are planning to use them in a sequel to "Sequoia."

The one letter of a critical nature from Mr. Johnson comes as a great surprise because I have literally been flooded with letters and phone calls of the most complimentary nature since our article appeared in the Monitor. One gentleman was so enthusiastic that he arranged a showing in Sacramento for the State Game Warden and 300 state forest rangers. I have in my possession a most complimentary wire from the State Game Warden.

I think the greatest proof of the absolute authenticity of "Sequoia" and of the comments made about it in my story is that the picture took 18 months to make. If it had been tricked throughout, as Mr. Johnson suggests, it could have easily been made in four weeks.

BARRETT C. KIESLING
Culver City, Calif.

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### *Today's Contributors . . .*

DR. R. W. SETON-WATSON has been Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the University of London since 1922. He has devoted the last 25 years to the study of Austro-Hungarian and Balkan history and politics, and holds honorary degrees from numerous Balkan universities. Among his most recent books are "Treaty Revision," "History of the Roumanians," and "Disraeli, Gladstone and the Eastern Question."

JULIA CHANDLER contributes another of her intimate portraits of people of the stage and screen. She specializes in theatrical subjects. The Magazine Section has published articles by her about Helen Hayes (Oct. 17, 1934), Eva Le Gallienne (Jan. 23) and Giulio Gatti-Casazza (March 27).

FREDRICK W. CARR is a staff correspondent of the Monitor, with headquarters in Chicago.

MILDRED BUCHANAN FLAGG, author and lecturer, has traveled widely in Europe, Asia and Africa. At home, she is a prominent New England clubwoman.

TULLY NETTLETON is the Moniton's Washington editorial writer.

DR. HENDRIK J. DE LANGE is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. He is a native of Holland, and holds the degree of Doctor in Law from Leyden University.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES is a member of the Monitor's New York staff. This is the sixth in a series of articles depicting various national influences in fashions of today. They have dealt with China (July 11, 1934), Egypt (Sept. 12, 1934), Russia (Nov. 7, 1934), Spain (Jan. 2) and Czechoslovakia (March 6).


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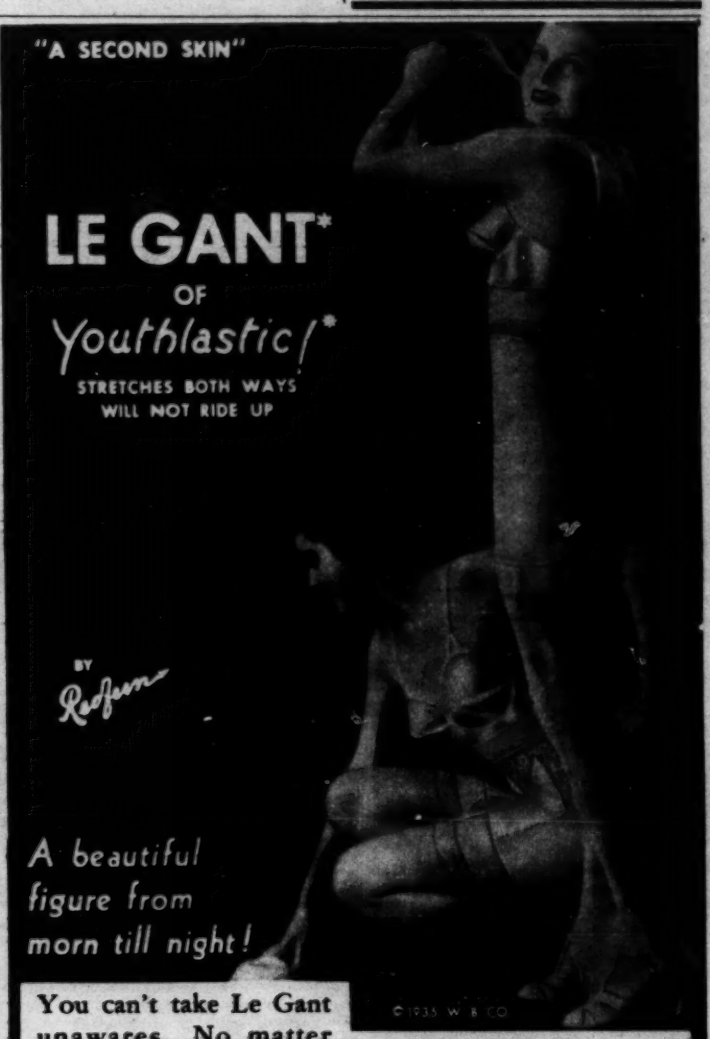

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## . . Bartholomew

(Continued from Page 3)

Even when, twice, Freddie's natural love of riding induced him to mount Basil Rathbone's fine black horse and take a run down the beach when he should have been on "the lot," delaying work for more than an hour, the most cutting rebuke Cukor could find for him was: "Freddie Bartholomew, I thought you were a big boy, and not just a baby!"

The second time the director said that to Freddie it made him so indignant he never again ran away.

The only scene in the entire story Freddie approached with apprehension is that in which Murdstone gives David a severe thrashing. No one had thought to tell the little boy his clothes would be padded for the beating until just before the scene was "shot."

Seeing the strong cane with which David's punishment was to be administered, Freddie's uneasiness became so evident that Mr. Rathbone guessed his ignorance of the padding, and relieved his mind.

When the scene was over, and the little boy was still shaken with sobs, Basil Rathbone would have comforted him. But Freddie, who loves and admires the actor profoundly, pushed him away.

"Why, Freddie, what is the matter?" the distressed Mr. Rathbone asked, fearing the boy was mixing the actor with the odious man he portrays in the picture.

"You can certainly hit hard," Freddie's voice quivered.

"Why, surely you didn't feel it with all those pads!" Mr. Rathbone exclaimed.

"The pads *slipped*," said little Freddie Bartholomew.

Which was unfortunate for the child, but which aided the effectiveness of the picture, for the chastisement scene between David Copperfield and his stepfather is so realistic as to stir every audience to indignation.

The realism of another great scene in "David Copperfield" was quite differently accomplished. It is that of David's grief when his mother passes on. It was his great emotional opportunity of the entire picture. Realizing this, George Cukor asked "Cissie" to get Freddie in the right mood the morning the scene was to be "shot."

It was a day filled with sunshine and gayety. Freddie had been playing all morning with Ray Sperry. He didn't feel a bit sad. In fact, he had been particularly prankish—much to Mr. Cukor's consternation.

"Cissie" explained to him that the big scene of the whole picture was now to be made. Freddie knew his "David Copperfield" almost by heart, and had wept with the fictional boy over the loss of his mother full many a time. But today he couldn't seem to feel sad about it at all. Today when Mr. Cukor *wanted* him to be sad, when "Cissie" wanted him to be sad, when he *ought* to be sad!

"Think of the very saddest thing that could happen to you," "Cissie" suggested.

It didn't seem to Freddie that anything sad *could* happen to him.

"Suppose I should die," "Cissie" offered.

Freddie stood for a moment staring at her—his eyes dilated, his mouth wide open.

"Oh, 'Cissie,' don't *say* such a thing! Don't even *think* such a thing! I couldn't *bear* it!" he sobbed.

Whereupon they both held each other close in agonized imagination, and cried so hard the man on the "cat walk" looked down upon them in amazement, and George Cukor—suddenly aware of Freddie's heartbroken mood—called:

"Lights! Camera! Silence!"

And "shot" the scene in "David Copperfield" which is so vivid in its reality; so poignant in its tragedy as to have made subsequent audiences shed unashamed tears, and to have caused Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to select Freddie Bartholomew for the finest child's rôle of the year, Greta Garbo's little son in "Anna Karenina," the Tolstoy story which is now in production.

When that is finished everybody predicts stardom for the small English boy who crossed 6000 miles, and 100 years, to portray David Copperfield just as Charles Dickens must have conceived him when he proclaimed him his "favorite child."

AS DAVID COPPERFIELD

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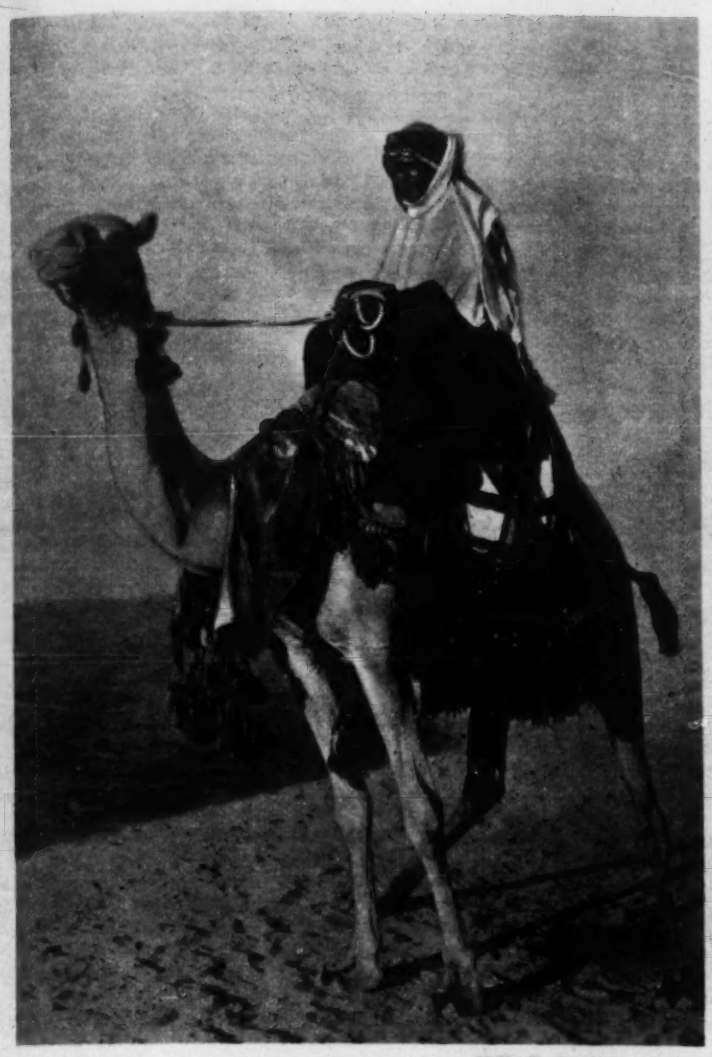

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

A DESERT SHEIK NEAR CAIRO

Although Not Seeing Africa From an Airplane, Like the Johnsons, He Still Rides High Enough Above the Earth.

## . . Africa

*(Continued from Page 5)*

animals, but we must have fresh meat for the camp to eke out the canned foods and staple groceries we bring from America. Fortunately, I'm a fairly keen fisherman, too, and often when I have gotten up a little earlier than usual, I can catch as many as nine or ten trout for breakfast. You know how difficult and gamey trout are!"

"Possibly your early training as a girl in Kansas helped make you a good cook," I suggested.

"Well, I don't know about that," she answered. "I never use any recipes—just a little pinch of this and a pinch of that.

"Each hour of the day when we are in the field seems to us to speed away as if on wings and late in the afternoon, along toward sunset time, Mr. Johnson and I rather reluctantly turn homeward. Really, it's very beautiful then. Thousands of little gazelles—'Tommies,' we call them—dot the plain while the sky looks like a giant's palette of pink and blue and silver.

"Then, as we sit by the open fire after our dinner is over, we can hear far away in some native village the monotonous roll of the tom-toms, while near at hand our Twarugoji mumbles over and over to himself his tribal answer to their challenge: 'Who is over all? God is over all. Day is at an end.'"

## . . The Dwindling Mississippi

*(Continued from Page 4)*

adjusted by the Supreme Court is 3200 cubic feet per second.

The section of the Mississippi River now most concerned in what Chicago sends to it is a 21-mile strip a little to the north of St. Louis. This bit begins at Grafton where the Illinois River empties into the Mississippi the water it has imported, and ends at the mouth of the Missouri River 17 miles above St. Louis. But the difficulties of low water extend all the way to Cairo, and the Chicago increment offers its help over that stretch.

The 218 miles from Grafton to Cairo are among the most difficult on the Mississippi when its volume gets very low. Six of the largest dredges of the United States Engineering Corps are kept busy there during each low water season, and they have all the work they can do to maintain the nine-foot channel. Usually the river would sink to about six feet, and the dredges have to dig out the other three.

To this section Chicago has given considerable assistance. For instance on Aug. 31, 1931, the year of the latest published figures, the flow in the upper Mississippi at Grafton was 30,800 cubic feet per second. This included the 9000 cubic feet per second which Chicago then turned in. Accordingly, by actual measurement the Chicago addition at Grafton contributed about 30 per cent of the volume of the Mississippi there. It raised the river there, it is estimated, nearly two feet. If the Mississippi is quite low this summer, Chicago will bolster it up about a foot and a half at Grafton.

When the Missouri River comes in 21 miles below, it brings a big contribution to the Mississippi. In August of 1931 the Missouri's flow was 20,600 cubic feet per second, in September, 17,300. Yet with the supplementary water fetched by this great tributary, the Mississippi at St. Louis, 17 miles farther on, has fallen off to as little as 35,000 cubic feet per second. Thus Chicago's quota has at times provided one quarter of the total flow of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Missouri River and the mouth of the Ohio River.

Fortunately, however, the building of the huge dam and reservoir by the army engineers at Fort Peck, Mont., is designed to double the low water flow of the Missouri River. Hence it will increase the flow of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri down. This addition to the Mississippi will more than make up what is lost, because of Chicago's cut, below the Missouri's mouth.

All the water which the Mississippi is scheduled to receive from Lake Michigan via Chicago during the summertime of 1939 is 2400 cubic feet per second. It is the plan of Chicago sanitary engineers to save up what they can of their allowance during the summers, in order to build up a surplus against the rainy seasons. Then they have to get rid of extra water in order to keep the Chicago River from reversing itself and carrying the city's sewage out into the lake. Consequently they purpose to take a quarter less out of the lake in the dry seasons than they are allowed, that is, 2400 cubic feet per second instead of 3200.

So huge is the "Father of Waters" during flood times that the artificial tributary which Chicago supplies would be insignificant to it then. During a great flood the Mississippi's volume at St. Louis mounts to 1,000,000 cubic feet per second, and at New Orleans, to 2,400,000 cubic feet per second. Even during a normal flow the river is so big that the lake water does not mean much to it.


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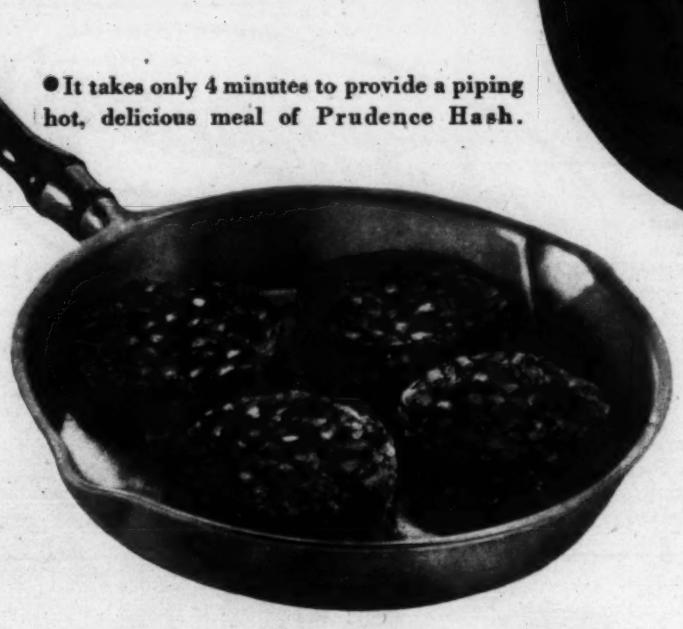

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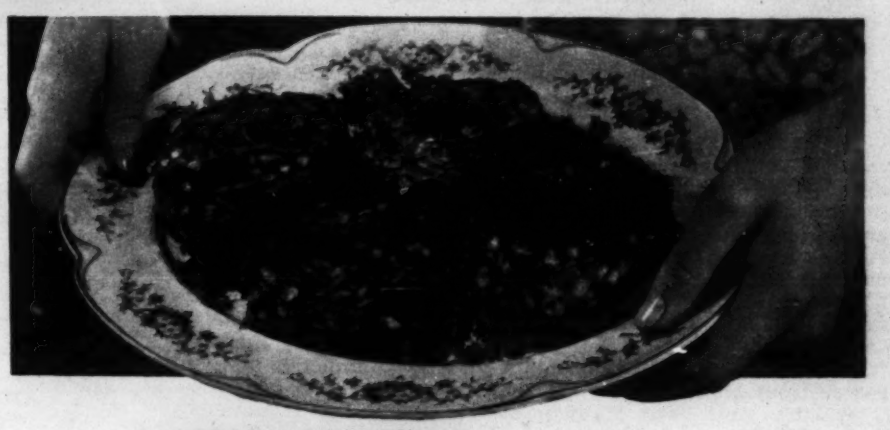

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